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U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Public Health Service



Evergreen

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
MALIGNANT FEVER,
LALELY PREVALENT IN THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CONTAINING

I. A NARRATIVE of its RISE, PRO-
GRESS and DECLINE, with the Opin-
ions of some Medical Gentlemen,
with respect to its Origin, &c.

II. The MANNER in which the POOR
were relieved during this awful Cal-
amity.

III. A LIST of the DONATIONS,
which have, been presented to the
Committee for the Relief of the
Sick and Indigent.

IV. A LIST of the NAMES of the
DEAD, arranged in alphabetical OR-
DER, with their Professions or Occu-
pations, and as far as was practicable
to obtain Information, the Names of
the Countries of which they were
Natives.

V. A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the
FEVER of the YEAR 1798, with
that of the YEAR 1795.

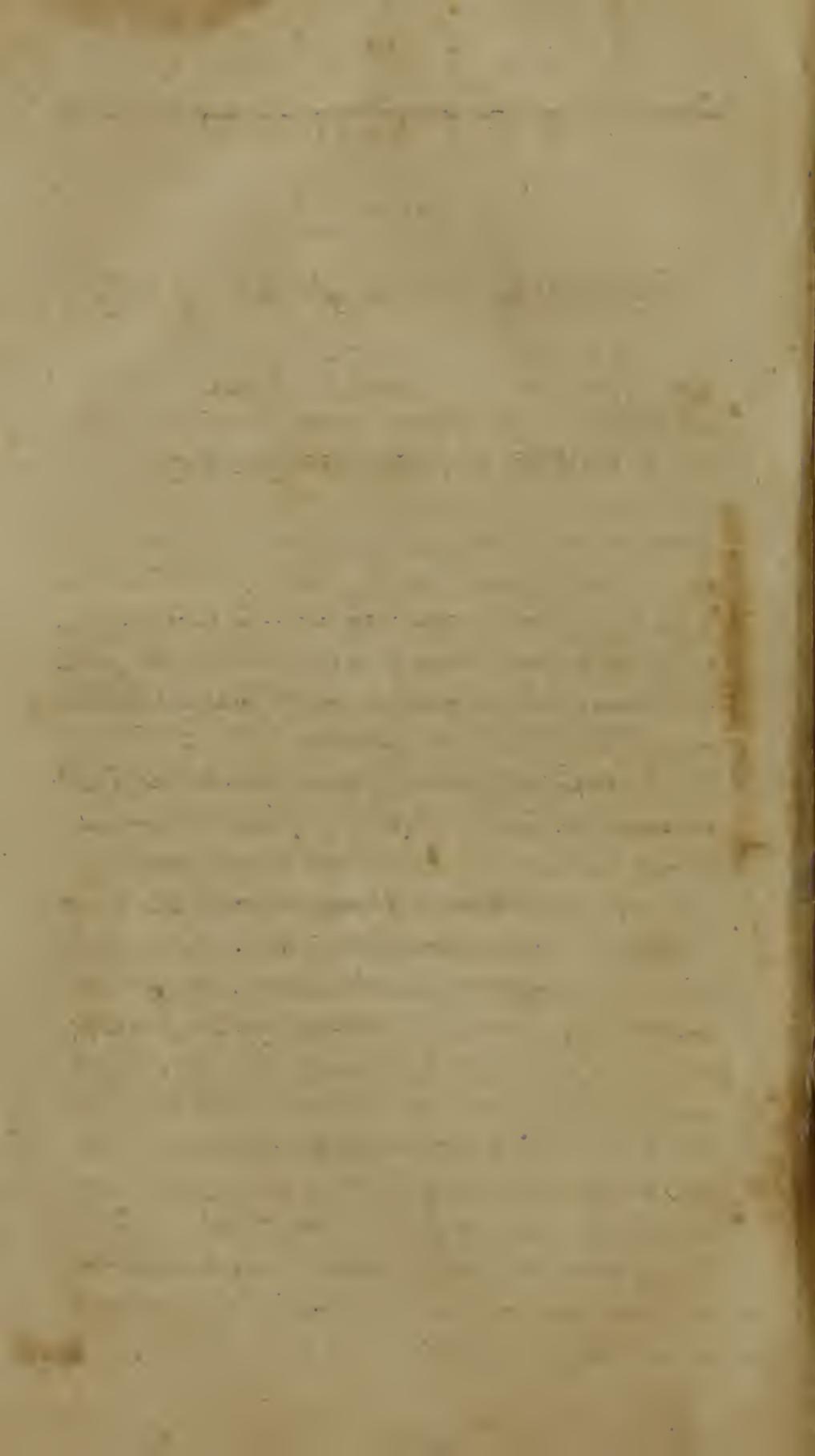
By JAMES HARDIE, A. M.

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N E W - Y O R K :

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1799.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

SOON after the commencement of the late Malignant Fever in our city, a short account of which is now laid before the Public, two of my particular friends were seized with all its symptoms. On them; I thought it my duty to attend, that I might render such assistance as lay in my power. A few days after the disease began to spread its direful influence in the vicinity of my place of residence, and I resolved to pay the same attention to my neighbours as I was willing to do to my friends. For this resolution, however, I claim no merit: For as the situation of my family was such as to render it improper, at least inconvenient to move, and finding myself surrounded with pestilence, I firmly believed, that I was equally safe, while performing the common duties of humanity, to the afflicted, as fitting useles in my own apartment; nay more, had I remained inactive, my mind might have become a prey to melancholy, and I should, in all probability, have been oppressed with fear, than which there is not a greater predisponent cause to disorder, nor perhaps an equal cause in making its termination fatal. Reasoning in this manner, and trusting in Divine Providence for protection, I therefore determined to make no hesitation in visiting any sick person to whom I could be useful.

On the 1st September, the Health Commissioners having heard that I was not afraid of seeing the infected, wished me to enter into their service. I agreed, and from that day continued employed by them, and afterwards by the Health Committee, till the termination of the disease.

In this situation, I had daily opportunities of seeing the progress of the fever, the treatment of the sick, the manner in which the poor were relieved, &c. and as the Magistrates were so obliging as to permit me to have recourse to their papers for information with respect to the donations, and the names of the dead, I was induced to venture on the present publication.

My aim, in every page, has been truth and accuracy, without embellishment. How far I have succeeded, I cannot at present determine; but of this I am certain, I meant well, and have used my utmost endeavour to render the work as satisfactory to the public, as possible.

James Hardie.

New-York, 15th January 1793.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
MALIGNANT FEVER,
LATENT PREVALENT IN
N E W - Y O R K.

*State of New-York, previous to the commencement of the
Malignant Fever.*

WHEN, in the month of July last, the public prints announced, that a pestilential fever had made its appearance in Philadelphia, the inhabitants of this city, received the information with sorrow. They felt for the distresses of their fellow-creatures, whilst at the same time, they little thought, that a calamity of a similar nature was impending over themselves. Our city was at that time represented, and I believe, with truth, to be remarkably healthy. The greatest attention was paid to cleaning out streets, and the Health Physician was vigilant in the discharge of his duty. Hence as we apprehended no danger from the importation of pestilence, much less did we think that it could be engendered amongst ourselves. Our citizens in this state of supposed security, were chiefly bent on making preparations to defend their liberty and independence against the aggressions of a foreign foe.

For this purpose military associations were rapidly formed; companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, composed of citizens of every age and situation in life, daily paraded to acquire the necessary knowledge of the art of war; whilst others were personally engaged in erecting fortifications at the battery, that we might be enabled to defend ourselves against the attacks of any invaders. Subscriptions, likewise, were raised to a great amount, for the

purpose of building vessels of war, to guard our coast and protect our commerce.

But in the midst of these mighty preparations, an enemy more terrible than any foreign nation, made its appearance and spread havoc and destruction in every direction. I mean the *Yellow Fever*.

Upon the approach of this awful disorder, the bustle we were making for self-defence was suddenly suspended ; the warlike looks, which our citizens had assumed, changed into those of dismay ; the fortifications in a great measure neglected ; the military associations discontinued, and death, speedy death, seemed to be the indiscriminate portion of the inhabitants of this wealthy metropolis ; for as it is well described in one of our public prints, "parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters were suddenly torn from the feeling bosoms of their relatives, while the mourning survivors were themselves momentarily expecting the solemn call : The lisping infant calling for its dead parents ; and none but strangers to afford relief ; houses totally emptied of their inhabitants, and the citizens flying in every direction from the infected places, as from a conflagrated town, or falling tower ; the constant hearse in sable melancholy, conveying the victims of this direful calamity to their long home, and whole families in many instances cut off without a single individual being left." Many women who enjoyed ease and affluence, are bereft of their husbands, and left to struggle for the maintainance of numerous families of children, a task for which they are but little qualified, and many orphans deprived of their parents, must be brought up at the public expence ; Divine Providence thus affording us an awful lesson of the instability of human affairs, and teaching us, if we are not incorrigible, how ineffectual the exertions of men are, unless they be forwarded by the Deity. By this remark, however, I would by no means be understood as insinuating, that the measures we were adopting for the protection of our lives and property, and of our wives and children, were improper ; on the contrary, I think it was the duty of every good citizen, to exert himself to the utmost on such an emergency ; but I shall certainly be excused for making this observation, that when we are threatened with dangers of whatever nature, whilst we en-

deavour by every means in our power to avert them, we should depend for success not on our own exertions, but on the blessing of Heaven.

Having made these prefatory remarks, I shall now proceed to the melancholy subject I have undertaken, viz. the history of a pestilential disorder, which, though it has at different times appeared in this city, particularly in the year 1795, was never productive of half the calamity as in the months of August, September, and October, in the year 1798.

First appearance of the disorder—its progress and decline.
Opinions concerning it various and contradictory.

THE malignant Fever which committed so dreadful havoc amongst the inhabitants of New-York, made its appearance towards the end of July. Its first victim, in all probability, was Mr. Melancton Smith, who died on the 28th or 29th of that month, after an illness of a very few days. His case was said to be attended with the most malignant symptoms; but such was the general opinion of the inhabitants with respect to the healthiness of our city, that his death excited little or no alarm. Mr. Smith is said to have been taken sick at his store, in Front-street near Coenties-slip, and a few days after his death, several persons were attacked with sickness in that vicinity. The symptoms of their disorder, however, in general appeared to be similar to that of a *common cold*: they were, therefore, negligent in obtaining medical aid; hence the disease got the ascendency before they were aware of their danger, and the assistance of physicians was procured too late. From what has come under my own observation, with respect to this disorder, I consider it to be highly proper for every individual, upon its appearance, to send for a skillful physician the moment he feels himself taken with any sort of sickness; for the *Yellow-Fever*, in its attacks, is peculiarly insidious; it assumes a variety of forms, and often that of a *common cold*, or some slight distemper, for which most people would think there was no necessity for seeking a remedy.

Indeed, according to Doctor Rush, of Philadelphia, when a particular epidemic visits any spot, every other complaint is at once absorbed, or lost with the then raging sickness. This, I apprehend, is now the general opinion of our most eminent physicians; and had it been generally believed by the inhabitants of New-York, I am almost convinced that the havoc in our city would have by no means been so great as it was; for I have little doubt that more than one half of those to whom the disorder proved fatal, might in all probability have been now in good health, had they, on the first attack, applied the proper remedies; and should this, or any other city in the United States, be again afflicted by a similar calamity, (which God forbid) as a friend to my fellow citizens, I would use my utmost endeavours, in pressing this truth upon their minds, that in such a situation, *delays are peculiarly dangerous*

But to return to the progress of the distemper.—

Whether any cases of pestilential fever existed in the earlier part of August, remote from the place where it was believed to have originated, I have not been able to ascertain: But of this I am certain, that about the 20th of the month, cases of a highly malignant nature appeared in various parts of the city, and in particular it began to range with great violence at the New Slip, in Cliff-street and John-street, but more especially in Eden's-Alley and Rider-street, where not a family escaped it, nor was there a house in which it made its appearance, except two, viz. that of Mr. M' Masters and me, where it did not terminate fatally to one or more individuals. About the same time it likewise spread its ravages in Ann-street, Fair-street, Cherry-street, Augustus-street, and also at the ship yards, and about the beginning of September, I know of few places in the city where there were not some solitary cases.

Our Health-Commissioners began to be somewhat apprehensive with regard to the appearance of this pestilence so early as the 6th of August, as may be seen from the following letter addressed to the Mayor:—

Health-Office, August 6, 1798.

TO THE MAYOR.

SIR,

THE unfinished situation of the docks in Front-street, between Coenties and the Old-slip, generally, was, in the opinion of the Commissioners of the Health-Office, a source of disease in that neighbourhood last year, and occasioned the death of several valuable citizens. At that period it became a subject of remonstrance to the Common Council.

The Commissioners cannot sufficiently regret, that they have reason to renew their remonstrances on this subject, and that its present situation is likely to be productive of still greater evils than those of last year.

Several persons have sickened in the neighbourhood of these unfinished grounds within a week, and with symptoms strikingly characteristic of Yellow-Fever.

If the Common Council think proper to appoint two of their members, the Commissioners will meet them early to-morrow-morning, to concert measures adapted to the exigency of the case.

I am respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD BAYLEY, *Health-Officer.*

On the same day they issued an advertisement, notifying their determination to put the laws in force with respect to those who should be delinquent in regard to keeping the streets clean, before their respective doors, and in removing dirt from their yards and cellars, adding that the street inspectors, whose immediate duty it was to attend to that business, were directed to report all offences of this nature to the police, and that the penalty against offenders would be rigidly exacted.

At the time of this advertisement, however, it was remarked both by citizens and strangers, that our streets were kept uncommonly clean; but with respect to yards and cellars, I have reason to believe that, to the disgrace of some individuals, it was in some cases otherwise; and I may add, that where such nuisances have existed, the in-

habitants of that vicinity have generally been the severest sufferers.

By some people our Commissioners have been censured for neglecting to notify the citizens *officially* of the danger to which they were exposed, so soon as they became acquainted with the existence of any malignant or pestilential fever in the city. Such censure, however, appears, to me to be very unjust: for the existence of some cases of fever was universally known towards the middle of August, and became the subject of general conversation. The Commissioners never denied it, nor did they attempt to conceal it: But as it was the opinion of most people, that it was not probable the disorder would spread, and that it would vanish after sacrificing a few individuals, as had happened in the years 1796 and 1797, such a publication, whilst it could have been of no use to the inhabitants, who were well acquainted with their situation, might have been highly prejudicial to our commerce, by deterring country people from coming amongst them, at a time, when according to every appearance, they could pass and repass to our city in perfect safety, and without running any risque of receiving infection.

On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August, there was heavy showers of rain; that on the 14th, commenced at four in the morning, and continued without the least intermission, until nine with considerable thunder: The quantity which fell during these five hours, was supposed to be greater than had at any time fallen, during the same space of time for many years. The streets were covered with water, in many places knee deep, and a vast number of cellars were filled with it.

It was at the time, generally believed, that this excessive rain and thunder would so purify the air, that our city would in a few days be totally exempt from any cases of the disorder, but alas! our expectations in this respect, were dreadfully disappointed: for from this day, it almost immediately began to spread in every direction. But, however erroneous, the ideas of many have been with respect to this circumstance, severals thought very differently; in particular, a writer in the Commercial Advertiser, on the evening of the 14th, the day on which this excessive rain fell, who seems to have foreseen what would

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been the true consequences of it. His language is so remarkable that I cannot forbear to quote it. "The immense bodies of water" says he, "which have lately fallen, whilst it seems to cleanse the streets, should excite a degree of serious alarm, when the effects of its remaining stagnant is considered. Many cellars must no doubt have been the receptacle for much of the rain which has fallen: it therefore behoves every person, *without delay*, to examine their cellars and other places, which are likely to become reservoirs of water, and should any be found, immediate steps should be taken to remove it. Stagnant water in confined places, during this hot weather, will, in two days, exhale a pestilent water, which may generate the most dangerous infectious disorders, to prevent which, after the removal of the water, a liberal use of lime should be made by scattering it over the cellar. It is to be hoped that a regard to self-preservation will produce the most prompt and active exertions towards this alarming object; those who neglect it, will be amongst the first victims of a ravaging disease, which a little timely attention might have kept from our at present healthy city."

A day or two after, in the same paper, a writer, after mentioning the late floods of water, observes, that "If immediate and vigorous measures are not taken to oblige people to have their cellars emptied and well ventilated and dried, one week will produce in this city, a more malignant sickness than Philadelphia now experiences; or than New-York has witnessed since its first *seulement*."

My intention in quoting these extracts, is to put our citizens on guard against an indolent security, should we be again attacked by the Yellow-Fever: For heat and moisture combined will ever produce putrid vapours, and these, from the earliest ages of physic, have been almost universally allowed to be the source of pestilential disorders.

Our Health-Commissioners, on this occasion, certainly deserved well of the public. Their utmost endeavours were exerted to have every nuisance removed, and as far as lay in their power, to prevent the spreading of the disease, with which we then began to be afflicted. Their endeavours, however, were ineffectual, as the number of deaths from this time almost daily increased.

About the 24th numbers began to leave the city, and many of those who had offices for the transaction of business in that part of the city which lies towards the East River, moyed to Broadway, which was deemed more healthy. The Custom-House, likewise, in Mill-street, and the Insurance-Office in Water-street, were fixed for the time in the Tontine-City-Tavern, in Broadway. During the whole month of August, the number of deaths amounted to one hundred and thirty three men, fifty five women, and one hundred and forty one children, making in all three hundred and twenty nine. As particular attention had not been hitherto paid by the sextons to distinguish those who fell victims to the fever, from those who had died of any other disorder, it is difficult to ascertain their precise numbers. Perhaps, if it be fixed at one hundred, we shall not be far from the truth, particularly as it is certain that by far the greatest number of the children were cut off by the flux, a disorder which generally proves fatal to infants at this season of the year. On the 15th August the deaths were 14, from which day the number was still progressing, so that on the 1st September, they amounted to 23. The daily average during August was about 12.

On the 15th of Sept. the number of funerals were 38, on the awful 19th, they were no less than 63, and on each of the two days following, they were reduced to 40, from which circumstance we began to entertain hopes that our mortal foe was about to leave us, but we were again disappointed, for the next four days it kept fluctuating between 41 and 50, and on the 26th rose up to 60. The total number of deaths, during this month, was eleven hundred and fifty two, of whom nine hundred and fifty four, died of fever. Six hundred and forty eight, were men, three hundred and fifty four women, and one hundred and fifty two children. The daily average thro' the month was about 38. By the 15th of this month, our situation was known at a distance, as on that day a proclamation was issued by James Cahoun, esqr Mayor of Baltimore, prohibiting the entrance into the city of Baltimore or within three miles thereof, of all persons whomsoever, who had come from the cities of New-York or Philadelphia, or from Wilmington in the state of Delaware, and forbidding the citizens of Baltimore from having any

communication with them, until they could produce an approved certificate of their absence from those places at least 15 days previous thereto."

Our number of dead on the 1st October was 43, and this was the greatest number during the whole month. On the 18th it was reduced to 16, and on the 21st it only amounted to 9. After this, the number of deaths on any one day during the existence of the calamity, did not exceed 15, and it is certain that had our absent citizens attended to the advice of the Health-Committee, as published in the different newspapers about this time, dissuading them from a premature return, the death warrant of the disorder might have been dated from about this day; but it is greatly to be regretted, that numbers of our valuable citizens, by not attending to this admonition, are now tenants of the grave, who, had they only remained till after the frost, which took place in the latter end of October and beginning of November, might have now, very probably, been in good health. The whole number of funerals for October, was five hundred and twenty two, two hundred and nine of whom were men, one hundred and fifty eight women, and seventy four children. Of these four hundred and thirty one died of fever. The average of the deaths, during this month, was about 17. On the 16th November, the deaths were only 5, and on each of the preceding days, they were only 4. The total number during these 10 days, were 83, of whom 41 were men, twenty two women, and twenty children. Of these thirty nine died of the fever; the daily average was about 3. The following address of the Committee now made its appearance in all the newspapers:—

"The Health-Committee for the relief of the sick and indigent in the city of New-York, beg leave to congratulate their fellow-citizens, that under Divine Providence, this long afflicted city is once more restored to its usual state of general health, and with the most heartfelt pleasure inform those who yet remain in exile, that although a few cases of the pestilential fever exists, yet that by the late cold weather and frost, the contagion is so far destroyed as to render the return of their families to the city perfectly safe, provided they take the necessary previous measures of cleansing and ventilating their long unaired dwel-

lings, and purifying the bedding and clothing which may have been left therein during the prevalence of the fever.

It would have afforded the Committee much satisfaction could they have given this invitation at an earlier period, but they did not conceive themselves warranted by the then existing circumstances. There have, until the present moment, been several new cases of fever, particularly among those citizens who returned earlier than the Committee thought prudent; many of whom have fallen victims to the devouring pestilence. This, among other circumstances, has induced the Committee to withhold this invitation until the present time. The Committee beg leave further to inform their fellow-citizens, that from the numerous applications from the indigent for relief, they find it absolutely necessary to continue their labours some time longer."

The result of the whole number of deaths, during this awful calamity, was two thousand and eighty-six, viz. eleven hundred and ten men, five hundred and eighty-nine women and eight hundred and eighty-five children. Of these, if we admit that one hundred died of the fever in August, its victims would amount to one thousand five hundred and twenty-four. A great many of our citizens too, who fled, were likewise cut off by it, hence it is probable, that the sum of deaths would be between two thousand four hundred; and two thousand five hundred: An awful number indeed! Particularly if we consider that more than one third, some suppose that one half of the inhabitants, had left the city.

An opinion prevailed with many, that the progress of the disease varied according to the state of the atmosphere. To this I have paid some attention; but have not been able to ascertain that the opinion is correct. My readers, however, by comparing the table of Meteorological Observations with that which contains the daily returns of the dead, will be able to satisfy themselves in this particular. But, however doubtful I may be with respect to the above observations in general, I am certain, that cool mornings and evenings; accompanied by hot days, contributed greatly to spread the infection; that in case of a yellow fever, it is dangerous for those who have fled to return to their homes till frost has set in; and that a keen frost undoubt-

edly puts an almost instantaneous termination to the progress of the disorder.

Having thus given an account of the rise, progress, and decline of the late fever, I shall next lay before my readers, two communications with which I have been politely favoured, with respect to its origin &c.

The first is from *Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell, Professor of Natural History, Agriculture, and Chemistry in Columbia College*, a gentleman whose literary talents are not only celebrated in America, but likewise in every part of civilized Europe. His opinion is contained in a letter addressed to me, in answer to one which I had written to him on the 23d of November last, and is as follows.—

NEW-YORK, November 24, 1798.

SIR,

IN your letter of yesterday, you request me to furnish you with such hints as may occur to me concerning the origin of the distemper, which, during the last three months, has afflicted the city of New-York. I with pleasure communicate to you on this point, such general ideas, as instant recollection supplies me with. The great dispute which divides the citizens of the United States, whether this distemper is produced at home, or introduced from abroad, appears to me to be more of a speculative than of a practical nature. The experience of the inhabitants of ancient Rome, London, and indeed of most large and populous cities in Europe and Asia, have in the progress of their settlement, suffered excessively from mortal epidemics, Bassorah has more than once been nearly depopulated, and other great cities of the eastern world, have from time to time, experienced a similar disaster. It is sufficiently evident to me that the production and continuance of these plagues are owing to an imperfect and wretched police; and I judge so because in all situations naturally healthy, where sickness of that kind has prevailed, it has been in all cases mitigated, and in many almost entirely prevented, by the adoption of proper local regulations. I think the experience of mankind is decisive on this point.

New-York, and some other cities and towns of North America, are beginning to suffer what other cities and towns in ancient and modern times have undergone before them. In this country we have as yet lost only our thousands, but in Europe and Asia, they have lost their tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands. A fate as severe as theirs awaits us, if we refuse to profit by their experience. It is wiser and better to undertake reformation at once, than by waiting fifty, or an hundred, or five hundred years, with such decay of industry and destruction of life, as has been lately our lot, and after all be compelled to execute at last, that which is both our interest and our duty to perform without a moments delay.

I consider cleanliness in our persons, clothing and habitations, to be a matter of moral obligation; and the punishment which providence has wisely thought proper to inflict upon those who violate this law is sickness, not unfrequently terminating in yellow-fever, pestilence and plague.

There is a vulgar saying which I have often heard "*never mind it, one's own nastiness is sweet.*" It is certain that individuals endure patiently or even without adverting to it, more of their *own dirt* than of *other peoples'* Mankind in almost all places appear to have acted for a long time under the influence of this pernicious error; and accordingly when distempers have broken out in consequence of their own carelessness and indiscretion, they have been fond of laying the blame on others. Hence it has been asserted with the utmost positiveness that the yellow-fever has been imported from the West-Indies, and plague from the Levant, while at the very time these assertions are so confidently made by some among us, the fact of local origin in those very places and countries is flatly denied by the people who dwell there. They like our own countrymen "*think their own nastiness sweet,*" and cannot be persuaded it has any thing unhealthy or noxious in it.

But let us be candid and examine the subject fairly: If an army of ten thousand or any other number of men is encamped long in one spot of ground, it often happens that fevers and dysenteries break out among the soldiers; the number of men fit for parade hourly diminishes, and

the Hospitals are crowded with the sick. There can be no question that in such cases the causes of those distempers are engendered there. Every prudent general knows the way to stop the ravages of the disease is to quit the infected spot, and encamp upon a new and fresh piece of ground. And this ought always to be attended to in campaigns, where the nature of the service will permit. In this case the men move away and leave the nuisances behind.

What now is a modern city but a vast encampment? Are not the same causes of disease, daily and hourly accumulating? Ought it to be a matter of surprize, that during a moist and hot season venom should be produced, rise into the air, and render it too foul and poisonous to support life? If it was possible to abandon the contaminated place, and change our ground, as a general changes his camp, the inhabitants of cities would escape diseases as well provided armies do. But seats of commerce, trade and manufacture, are destined to be the *perpetual* residence of persons engaged in certain kinds of business, who cannot, without irreparable loss and ruin, quit their improvements and occupations. There is a necessity, therefore, as they cannot move away from their nuisances, **THAT THEIR NUISANCES SHOULD BE MOVED AWAY FROM THEM.** Both common sense and common decency demand the performance of this.

To be a little more particular: If my information is correct, the exhalations from privies and sinks in many parts of this city, have become not only intolerably offensive, but actually pestilential, and the cause of disease. The vapours issuing from barrels of putrifying beef have poisoned a number of our citizens. Many stores, yards and cellars abound with substances equally detrimental to health; and in addition to this, it deserves to be mentioned that human carcases, buried and accumulated for a long series of years, have poisoned the air in many parts of christendom, and that by the concurrence of both municipal and spiritual authority, the practice of interring in cities and church-yards, has been absolutely prohibited in many parts of Italy, on account of the horrid mischiefs occasioned thereby. Although the evil has not grown to such an alarming height among ourselves at this day,

yet it is certainly worthy of consideration, whether it would not be better at once for christians to discard the superstition which leads to this practice, and imitate the Jews and Mahometans in conveying their carrion entirely out of town and burying it in places remote from the habitations of the living. A regard for the preservation of posterity, as well as our own present and personal security, imposes on us the adoption of some decisive measures upon this head.

So much for local origin in and about the habitations of men *on shore*. See next how the question stands with respect to *importation*. It is acknowledged, as has been observed, that cities, camps and houses, may become pestilential and unsafe to dwell in, by reason of poisonous matter bred within them. Now, what is a ship but *a house a-float?* Every sea-vessel is, properly speaking, a *human habitation*. And in this house or habitation are frequently collected all the materials which are known to produce pestilence on the land. Human beings, too often neglectful of cleanliness during health, and in times of sickness frequently wallowing in their own filthiness, are the tenants of these floating houses; and they are sometimes surrounded by the sickening exhalations emitted from damaged provisions, hides, coffee, and whatever else composes their cargo, rendered active by moisture, quickened by heat, and multiplied by being kept under hatches.

Of all the contrivances of art, a ship seems the most completely calculated to concentrate & work up to the highest degree of virulence, all manner of plague-producing things. The history of expeditions both for war and commerce, by sea, furnishes abundant evidence of this truth. Importation then stands thus; the sickness of the crew may be caused by pestilential fluids, and these fluids are extricated from foul and corrupt substances *on board the vessel*, and is as much local in its origin *THERE* as in any place that can be pointed out in this or any other city. Further, I have it on the information of respectable masters of vessels, that in numberless instances the men fall sick *ON BOARD*; not only at sea, but in foreign ports and harbours without ever having been on shore, or having connection with any person or thing that had come from the shore. And what adds to the conclusiveness of this state-

ment is, that when the men get sick on board, the custom in a number of the West-India islands, is to send them on shore to recover their health.

If then, by **IMPORTATION**, is meant the *taking on board the seeds of Yellow-Fever*, and conveying them like grains of coffee or rice (for this is the language) from one region to another, the whole doctrine is indisputably fallacious, being grounded on nothing better than a supposed analogy between things exceedingly different in nature from each other, and, on a misrepresentation of facts which has, alas ! too generally and too long been countenanced by physicians and merchants of the highest character.

My other engagements prevent my adding any more. The contents of this letter are written with my own hand ; and if there was any body now with me to whom I might dictate, I could easily add a few paragraphs on *prevention*. This, however, must make a part of a public report on that subject, in which I am engaged, with several gentlemen of learning, experience, and respectability. In the mean time, be assured, that no person wishes greater success to your labours, for the good of our fellow-citizens, than

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

To Mr. James Hardie.

The second communication I received in a letter from Mr. Richardson Underhill, a respectable merchant of this city, on the 30th December, in answer to one which I had written to him, on the 23d of the same month. This Gentleman is indeed no regular bred physician ; but as from motives of humanity, he had been very attentive to the distresses of the sick, during the calamity of the year 1795, and being a person of observation, he soon became acquainted with that mode of treatment ; which was most conducive to their recovery. Upon the commencement of the fever of 1798, being again actuated by the most philanthropic principles, he embarked in the same hazardous business, and was the happy means of mitigating the sorrows of many of the afflicted. To these he not only prescribed ; but also assisted in administering such medi-

cines as were deemed proper. He likewise took care, that all those whom he saw in want, should by some means or other be relieved. A conduct like his, is above eulogium. The poor and needy, whose wants were supplied and whose diseases were cured by his means will no doubt think, as long as they live, of their benefactor with gratitude.

The communication with which Mr. Underhill, has favoured me, appears to me, to be interesting and as I am convinced it will be considered in the same manner by most of my readers, I shall lay it before them without further apology.

NEW-YORK, 12th Mo. 30th 1798.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

JAMES HARDIE,

THY favor of the 23d. inst. I have the pleasure of acknowledging. In this thou askest my opinion, respecting the origin of the disorder, to which so many of our citizens have recently become victims; the method of cure pursued by me, and my opinion, what should be done by the proper authority, to prevent a return of this terrible pestilence.

In a mind, void of prejudice, it is more difficult, perhaps, to form an exact opinion of the origin of this disorder, than most people, upon a transient view of the subject, would suppose; for my own part, neither my education, nor my inclination, will permit me to form any theories, concerning the first engendering of pestilence, from combinations of gasses, or other causes. The dens, in which it is bred, and in which it lurks, until it issues forth to seize its prey, are more proper objects for persons in my sphere of life to enquire out and explore. To this purpose I have frequently revolved in my mind, whether it was an imported or homebred disorder, several circumstances concurring to produce an opinion of its being the latter. The rapid progress of it, during one of the hottest summers we have ever experienced, just after a very heavy fall of rain, which stagnated in almost an innumerable number of cellars and back yards; the malignancy of it

in the neighbourhood of some of those cellars, many of them stowed with large quantities of putrid beef; in the neighbourhood of filthy sewers, or other nuisances, and, also, from its spreading on Golden-hill and Cliff-street, which are in a northerly direction from some of those dens of pestilence I have just mentioned, and of course liable to be acted upon by the prevailing south winds. But however well founded this opinion may be, with respect to the agency of those things, in producing the disease, yet with all these, other facts, which I will relate, has almost induced me to believe, that all is not to be charged to them. They rendered the neighbourhood highly combustible, but perhaps a spark of contagion might be necessary to produce so dreadful a conflagration. The first appearance of the disorder was in Front-street, near Coenties-slip, where Melancton Smith died, about the 28th, or 29th of July, and on the 30th Peter A. Schenk was taken severely sick. The following week, one Wilson, M. Smith, jun. Peter Dustan and wife, and A Adriance, had slight attacks, from whence it spread to other families in a very short time. *

The next appearance of the fever was at the house of Henry Mead, at the lower corner on the west side of the New-slip. Some time in July, the ship *Fame*, said to have arrived from some one of the West-India islands, came to the wharf next below the New-slip, and lay there some time. About the 3d or 4th of August, some people went to discharging the ballast and pumping her out; among the ballast was a quantity of damaged coffee, extremely putrid, which, with the water discharged from the pump, was so offensive to the smell, that the neighbours were induced to shut their windows, especially while eating. About the 6th of said month, the following persons spent a considerable part of the day at Mead's house, John Taylor, Ebenezer Taylor, Sylvanus Scanian, Monmouth Hubbs, Walter Davis, Augustus Peck, and a young man, clerk in a store near the exchange: Most of these

* The people of this neighbourhood laid the blame of their sickness to the Schooner *Fox*, which arrived from Jeremie between the middle and latter part of July, and hawled to a wharf a little east of Coenties-slip, where she unloaded, and upon pumping her out, her bilge-water was very offensive; but I think the filth to be observed in this part of the town, quite as likely to give them fever as bilge-water and molasses.

dined there, and during their dinner, they were under the necessity of shutting up their doors and windows, though the weather was very warm, so exceedingly were they annoyed by the stench from the ship. Of this company, collected from several quarters, and who dispersed to their respective homes, not a single one escaped severe sickness, which they were taken with in from 4 to 5 days, and of which John and Ebenezer Taylor died. Two persons belonging to the family were also sick. The next house above this, (there being none below it) was at the same time visited, and of 5 persons, three were taken dangerously ill and 2 died : In the second house above, 3 more persons were sick at the same time, and 1 died ; and the family of the house next to this, shared a similar fate, 3 were sick, two of whom died in a very short time. Many of the boatmen, whose vessels lay in the slip at this period, fared no better, a number of them being victims to this stench, or the contagion it produced. On the east side of the slip, the inhabitants at this time were as healthy as usual for the season ; but in the neighbourhood northerly, the disorder spread with great rapidity ; scarcely a family escaped severe sickness for some distance in that direction : it is to be observed that the wind was wholly southerly.— Nathaniel Clark, who lives in Cherry-street, in this neighbourhood, was on the wharf where this ship lay, and went home to his family, complained much of the stench he had smelt there, and in 3 or 4 days was taken with the fever, which he had severely : Several of his family fickened shortly after. From these facts it appears that the sickness in this quarter was caused by the ship ; whether it was created in her, or brought from another country, I cannot undertake to determine ; but be it as it may, the fever was undoubtedly there contagious ; and spread to distant parts of the town by means of the sick ; the bodies of the inhabitants having (as I suppose) been rendered ripe for its reception. From here I can trace it to the neighbourhood of Golden-hill, where a man named Harper, died in Gold-street on the 11th of August. One Fowler died the 18th of same month in John-street ; and the 3d victim was Solomon Carl, who died on the 20th, in Gold-street. Harper imputed the origin of his sickness to his having crossed the deck of the ship beforementioned three days before he

was taken ; a respectable merchant was with him, who has since told me they were offended with a very disagreeable smell. Solomon Carl was at the funeral of a woman named Jones, who had died in the neighbourhood of the New-Slip, about 3 days before he sickened himself.

The methods I pursued to cure the disorder were generally very simple, such as were dictated by nature, and a small share of experience I had in the year 1795. I endeavoured always to purge the patient, bring on a gentle perspiration and continue it, which treatment of itself I may say cured hundreds ; the medicines I selected to bring about those ends, were such as I deemed mildest and most efficacious in their operation : for the first purpose I used castor oil, and for the other, warm teas of cat-nip or balm ; In obstinate cases, or cases attended with delirium, I used hot applications of ashes, bricks, &c. wet with vinegar and spirits, and if I could raise a perspiration a cure generally ensued, particularly among middle aged persons of good constitutions. Those were the methods most used, tho' I found it necessary to vary and use other means at times, according to the constitution of the patient, or stage of the disease, when I first began my prescriptions.

My opinion concerning what is necessary to prevent a return of this disorder is formed from the facts I have before related. I think it necessary to absolutely prohibit stagnant waters and to compel those persons who have wet cellars, to keep them constantly pumped out and cleaned ; to fill up the docks and slips, if not entirely, at least such parts of them as are too far from running water, or are exposed to the sun at low-water ; to prevent provisions from being stored at all in town, during certain seasons of the year. Altho' this may be thought a great inconvenience, yet let it be remembered that the health of the whole ought not to be risqued for the convenience of many, much less for a few ; at all events provisions ought to be kept out of damp cellars in hot weather, for when they are not absolutely spoiled, their pickle sometimes smells very offensive, and I judge all air to be noxious that offends my nose, at least, I know of no rule of judging which admits of fewer exceptions ; to fill up the common sewers where practicable and let the filth which they are intended to hide appear to the eye in all its deformity, which will

insure a more speedy removal ; where they cannot be filled up with propriety from the particular situation of the ground (if any such situation exist) let lime be frequently put in them ; to prevent vessels which may arrive from warm climates during certain months in the year from coming to the city at all, until they have landed their cargoes at some convenient place, remote from the centre of population,* where ware-houses might be prepared for the reception of their goods and from whence they might be transported at little expence to their respective consignees, after having been duly examined by a proper officer appointed for that purpose, whose duty it should also be to see that the ships were cleaned by admitting clean water in them and pumping it out, and afterwards properly fumigating them, after which they might freely be admitted to load at the usual wharves. I also think (from conversations I have had with several judicious persons upon the subject) that it would be proper to introduce the use of coal altogether as fuel in the low parts of the city, where the ground has been made wholly, or in part by covering marshes and sloughs; with a few feet of harder earth : The method to be fallen upon to cause coal to be generally used in those situations, would perhaps require much consideration, by those whose province it is to consider on it ; but I am inclined to believe, if it should be found upon due enquiry to be necessary, the general good sense of the people would lead them to adopt it without compulsion. If to all these regulations, it were possible to add the salubrious influence of a stream of fresh water, cleansing the surface of our streets; I think this city may yet be blessed with a good general state of health. I have been thus particular because thou requested it : If, from what I have written, thou canst glean any thing of service to thyself or the public, it will give sincere pleasure to thy real friend.

RICHARDSON UNDERHILL.

* I think at or near the Watering-place, on Staten-Island, would be a proper situation for this purpose.

The prevalence of the fever in New-York, is accounted for as follows, in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 4th inst. under the New-York head :

“ FEVER.

A very considerable alarm having taken place among the citizens, and the most exaggerated reports circulated about the country, of the sickness with which certain parts of the city are afflicted, we have thought it a duty to make such enquiries as might enable us to place the matter in a point of view, as near the truth as possible.

“ About the beginning of August, in consequence of the foul, unfinished state of several water-lots, on the East river, between Coenties and the Old-slip, upwards of 20 persons were attacked nearly about the same time, with what appeared to be *common colds*, some slightly, others more severely; but the general occurrence of the fact in that neighbourhood, led to a belief that it arose from a *local* cause, and threatened something more serious. The foulness of the lots, and especially two vacant ones, being receptacles of every kind of filth, was considered as *that cause*; and in pursuance of official arrangements, they were immediately covered with wholesome sand: The effect was, a general restoration of the sick.

In the neighbourhood of the New-slip, where the buildings for the most part are small, and many of them inhabited by poor people, who live in a crowded manner, and in situations incapable of proper ventilation, diseases occurred about the 12th—a number of persons died—but at present there appears to be no great cause of alarm in that quarter.

“ About the same period, or a little later, two or three persons were seized at Bruce’s wharf, with suspicious symptoms, and some deaths have taken place there and in its vicinity, owing, it is generally thought, to the extremely foul condition of Bruce and Marston’s unfinished lots, bounding on the East-river, at the foot of Pine-street the *effluvia* issuing from them being highly putrid and offensive. Measures have been taken, and are now in operation, to cover them with wholesome earth, by which means it is hoped the evil in that quarter, if it has arisen from this source, may be corrected.

" About the 20th, several persons were seized in Cliff-street, nearly in the same manner as those between Coenties-slip and the Old-slip. At first they generally considered their complaints to be mere colds taken by sleeping with open windows in the violent hot weather which then prevailed—Unfortunately, it was a more serious case. The patients rapidly grew worse, and several died as well there as in John, Gold and Rider-streets, and Eden's-Alleyes, all lying within the vicinity of Burling-slip sewer. These complaints, on investigation, were thought to proceed, in part, from the offensive state of that sewer; which had, for some time, become a receptacle for various species of putrid matter, and of which the mouth lies nearly opposite John-street, commonly called Golden-hill street—so that whenever a South or S. E. wind prevailed, it blew through the sewer, and bore a column of effluvia up John-street, and through that into Cliff and the adjacent streets, rendering the atmosphere intolerably bad. The best informed physicians are of this opinion. The head of the sewer has since been closed by a valve-door, and a considerable quantity of quick-lime thrown into it, with a view of neutralizing its contents. A similar door, with the same intention, has been added to the Ferry-street sewer.

" Other causes are also alledged, and with great plausibility, at least, if not certainty.

" It is well known that the cessation of our commercial intercourse with the French islands, in consequence of their hostile violence, has greatly lessened the demand for provisions; of course large quantities of beef remained in many cellars, particularly among the merchants of Pearl-street. Much of this, from what is now seen to be an improper mode of packing, as directed by a late law, has lately become tainted, emitted a very putrid effluvium—corrupting the air and contributing its share as a cause of disease. We learn that the commissioners of the health-office have taken measures to have it all inspected, and the spoiled removed out of town. Much already has been sent away, and the remainder is going as fast as possible.

" These causes, with the immense fall of rain, and violent heats, experienced in the course of August, are sup-

posed to have originated the disease which has spread such panic as to drive many families into the country.

“ On the most diligent enquiry, however, we cannot find out, that any great subject of alarm exists, except in the neighbourhood of the New-slip—in the vicinity of Burling-slip-fewer—and at the foot of Pine-street, at which places several persons have died.

“ Individual cases have also occurred in other parts of the town, but, as in 1795, they remain insulated, and without communication to the attendants, as far as we can discover. These, it is generally thought, were taken at one or the other places before mentioned.

“ An opinion has been avowed by some, that the disease has been imported, or arose from damaged coffee, thrown out of a ship on Kelly’s dock, west of the New-slip. This, in the present instance, is utterly groundless, and can serve no purpose but that of delusion. The quantity of refuse coffee, alluded to by our advocates for imported contagion, did not exceed half a peck, and was, the mere sweepings of the hold.

“ We are informed by a gentleman who has been at the pains to collect a list of the persons interred in the several burial grounds, that during the last week they averaged about 12 per day—and that previous to Sunday last, there was no very unusual mortality for the season.

“ With respect to new cases, enquiry at the best sources, enables us to say they have very much declined within the last 24 hours, and that the disease yields more readily to medicine.

“ How far this statement authorizes the extreme alarm which precipitates so many citizens out of town, we do not know; but it would at least be adviseable that all who remove should leave their houses, cellars and yards in a cleanly condition—that such as remain may not be exposed to the bad effects of their carelessness and indiscretion.

“ The system of cleanliness adopted by the commissioners of the health-office, we are happy to observe, is pursued with increased vigour; and indefatigable efforts are daily made by that board, to preclude every source of impure air in the city.

“ This statement may be depended on—it is the result of enquiry of the first authority.”

To these opinions I shall add another, which my readers, will no doubt, consider as being very respectable; I mean that of our Health-Officer, Doctor Bayley. I have extracted what follows from a late very interesting publication of his, entitled, "*Letters from the Health-Office to the Common Council.*"

To the Common Council of the City of New-York.

HEALTH-OFFICE, December 4, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

IN addition to the facts which are contained in the correspondence between the Health Commissioners and the Common Council for the year 1798, I shall offer to your consideration a few remarks upon the origin and progress of the pestilential disease which has lately prevailed in this city; and in order to corroborate what I may advance, I shall, in the first place take a retrospect of events which have annually taken place in this city, during the warm months since the year 1795.

According to the records of the Health-Office, the yellow fever appeared in 1796 at White-hall, at the foot of Pine-street, at Burling-slip, and in the neighbourhood of Roosevelt-street sewer.

In 1797 between Coenties and the Old-slip, in Front-street, at the Fly-market in several instances, in Fletcher-street, at Burling-slip, in Water-street, adjoining Roosevelt-street sewer, in George-street, and at the foot of Pine-street.

In 1798 the disease first appeared about midway between Coenties and the Old-slip, in Front-street, between the 1st and 7th of August. On the 7th of August about twenty-three were reported sick to the Health-Office. From that period several others sickened, and of the whole number one died. By the 26th of August, the complaint had disappeared in that quarter in consequence of the measures taken to remove the cause, by covering the offensive lots with clean, wholesome earth.

On the 12th of August, it appeared at No. 283, Water-street, in the case of Mr. Taylor, in an old broken build-

ing, on an unfinished lot at the foot of Dover-street, in which 11 persons died early in 1795, and which has since been repeatedly represented as a nuisance.

August 12, also, the disease appeared in the case of John Henderson, corner of James-street, and Batavia-lane. On all sides of his residence, which was a small crowded building, there were sunken lots in an unfinished state.

Again, on August 12, the disease appeared in William Whitlock, Card-maker, No. 51, Cherry-street. In the rear and to the south of his residence, the lots are very generally below the level of the streets, and without drains.

August 13. Murdock M'Lean, Bruce's wharf, was seized, where the disease has regularly made its appearance every warm season since the year 1795.

The first arrival of sick in this harbour, (to the knowledge of the Health-Office) from Philadelphia, was on the 13th of August, in the New-York and Philadelphia Packet. The Captain died on the passage—the mate was sick and was sent to Bellevue.

August 17. Tho. Collard fickened in Bunker-street.

18. Nehemiah Fowler, John-street.

20. Fletcher-street.

21. R. Whitmore, George-street.

22. A. Sharpless, corner of John and Cliff-street

From the preceeding statement, the yellow-fever made its appearance in different parts of the city on the same day, and in the course of six or eight days, in different streets, remote from one another.

On the 8th August the mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer, at an elevation of 40 feet above the ground, and in the shade, at two P. M. stood at 91 degrees.

On the 9th.	96
10th.	90
11th.	89
12th.	86
13th.	83*

* The highest to which the mercury rose in July 1795, was 83 }
 August, 93 }
 July, 1796, 88 }
 August, 89 }

On the morning of the 14th, the heaviest rain fell of any time during the year. It began at 5 A. M. and continued without intermission till nine. Numerous cellars, particularly those in the low parts of the city, were filled with water. Lispenard's meadow, which may be considered as within the limits of the city was entirely overflowed. In six days it had not subsided above ten inches ; and the water did not pass off, till a large drain was opened for that purpose, by order of the Common Council.

After the immense fall of rain on the 14th, the Thermometer, which had fallen on that day to 78 rose,

On the 15th, to	82
16th,	85
17th,	90
18th,	90

The sudden and great increase of heat immediately after the violent rain, appeared to have a proportionately influence in producing fever. Between that period and the 22d August, upwards of twenty persons in Cliff-street, were seized with slight indispositions, which they attributed to sleeping with open windows during the preceding hot and moist weather, but which appeared rather as the fore-runner of yellow fever, for, not only the persons thus indisposed, but a number of others in the same street, had that disease in the course of a few days.

From this period the disease became more general; but its fatality was principally felt in Cliff-street and its neighbourhood, at Catherine slip, in Water-street and on the unfinished grounds in the southern part of the city.

Now having seen that the yellow fever had made its appearance in New-York every year, for several years past, but has prevailed in very different degrees, it becomes a matter of great importance to determine, why the disease was so generally prevalent on the low new-made grounds in 1795, whilst it was scarcely felt in the more elevated situations; why, in 1796, and 1797, its appearance was limited to particular spots; and why, in 1798 it not only prevailed

July, 1797,	90
August,	82
July, 1798,	94
August,	96

on all the new-made grounds, but also in parts of the city which had before been exempted from the disease.

To answer these questions in such a manner, as to prove satisfactory to every one, might be a very difficult task. I shall, however, offer some reasons which may tend to shew why the fever was more prevalent this year, than in the preceding years.

It is well ascertained that in the year 1795, there was an unusual degree of heat and moisture in the atmosphere during the warmer months—that the Thermometer was considerably higher than in 1796 and 1797, but that in 1798, the heat greatly exceeded that of 1795.

Now, as heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing pestilential diseases, so must the same causes necessarily promote the extension of those diseases.

In the year '98, there were besides, local causes of fever in this city, which did not exist in the other seasons, and which, co-operating with the weather, served to extend the disease beyond the limits, to which it would probably have been otherwise confined. I have reference to the immense quantities of spoiled beef, fish, and other articles of a perishable nature, which were stored in different parts of this city. The noxious exhalations arising from these sources, in my apprehension, was a great cause why the disease arose and raged with great violence in particular situations: And when we consider the sudden appearance of the fever at Golden-hill and in Cliff-street, and the great number which sickened nearly at the same time, there is great reason to believe this opinion well founded.

About the 20th of August, a report was made to the Health Office, that great quantities of spoiled beef were stored in Pearl-street, between Burling and Beekman-amps. The stench which issued from some of the cellars in this situation, was so considerable, as to prove very offensive to those who passed by, and became a subject of general observation. Letters, in consequence, from the Health-Office, were addressed to owners of provisions in that quarter, enjoining them to have the beef examined, and to have such as was spoiled, sent out of the city. Instead, however, of adopting this plan, the beef was brought from the cellars into the street, the barrels opened, and the putrid pickle

thrown into the gutters. In some instances the examination was made in the cellars, and the pickle disposed of in the same manner. The gutters which conveyed away this putrid pickle, led to Burling-slip sewer.

The relative situation of this sewer, and Cliff-street is such that the southerly and south-easterly winds, force a current of air through the sewer, carrying with it the exhalations arising from the noxious matter collected together in that place, and having a direction to pass more immediately up Golden-hill, and into Cliff-street; and every person in that neighbourhood with whom I have conversed, agrees as to the offensive smell of the air, previous to the appearance of the fever.

On the 20th of August, the wind, which had been blowing from the north and west some days previous, shifted to the south-east, and continued to blow from that quarter some time. In 48 hours after this, there was scarcely a house in Pearl-street, near where the spoiled provisions were stored, in the lower end of John-street, and in Cliff-street, which did not contain sick.

The sudden appearance of fever in this part of the city, and the great number which were in so short a time affected, proves the local nature of the cause; and to the one which I have just mentioned, I have no hesitation, in ascribing all the effects which were experienced.

If what we have alledged, be admitted sufficient to explain the appearance of fever which took place in Cliff-street, &c. we have made some advances towards accounting for the general prevalence of the disease in 1798.*

But, gentlemen, we have further to remark a particular difference in the warm seasons of 1798 and 1795.

In 1795 the weather was warm and moist, but there was but very little rain.

In 1798 the weather was not only much warmer, but was accompanied by sudden and heavy rains.

Immediately after the rains the public papers teemed with addresses to the citizens, entreating them to empty their cellars of the water which had collected in them, or the most fatal effects would be felt from neglect, or inattention to this circumstance. It is not my intention to dispute the opinion advanced by these writers. But, if.

* Vide the H. Office correspondence on the subject of spoiled provisions.

the production of disease, was to be apprehended from the lodgment of water in places where the sun's rays never enter, what effects were to be expected from the ponding of water in those numerous lots and yards within this city, which are several feet below the level of the streets, containing dead animal and vegetable matters, and to which the rays of the sun have full access? I wish you, gentlemen, to reflect seriously upon this comparison, and believe, that whilst those sunken, undrained lots are suffered to remain in their present state, unless causes cease to produce their effects, diseases must inevitably result.

On examining the records of the legislature of this state, it will be found, that petitions have been preferred to that body, for permission to erect mill-dams on certain streams of water in some of the northern counties, and the prayer of the petitioners has been granted. The consequence was, that considerable tracts of low grounds in the neighborhood of the mill-dams, were overflowed in the spring, and after the water had passed off, and the surface of those grounds were exposed to the influence of the sun, exhalations of so baneful a nature arose, as to produce a fever of a bilious type, which attacked almost every body within a certain distance from their source, and proved very mortal in its effects. The cause of this sickness being so obvious, petitions were presented to the legislature, praying for a redress of the grievances. To correct the evil, it of course was necessary to destroy the mill-dams, and as soon as the waters were unobstructed, and allowed to flow in their usual channel, the country became as healthy as before.

Permit me, gentlemen, to ask the following question: If the result of exhalations arising from grounds which have been covered with water in an open country, has been the production of bilious remitting fevers, attended with considerable mortality, what result ought we to expect from those exhalations which arise from the ponding of water on 150 acres of low grounds and sunken yards and lots in a crowded city, and of a southern aspect?

Before I conclude, I shall take the liberty of noticing some of the public measures that have been adopted for the removal of causes of disease in this city. I shall confine myself to two principal objects:

First. The want of a sufficient descent on the low grounds along the east-river, to carry off the waters from the streets, is generally admitted. A considerable quantity of water must necessarily stagnate in the gutters of these streets, and also in the sunken pavement. In dry weather this lodgement consists principally of water which has been used for culinary and other family purposes, and must therefore, be supposed to abound with matters to afford noxious exhalations.

By an ordinance of the Corporation for cleaning the streets, the inhabitants are directed to scrape out the dirt and filth collected in the gutters, and heap them up in the streets, to be removed by the scavengers *in the course of the day.*

Now, does this regulation in any degree subserve the purposes for which it was ordained? Does not the spreading of this dirt and filth, and exposing new and greater surfaces, increase the mischief which the measure was intended to correct? I believe, gentlemen, there will be found no other means to rid the low grounds of this city, from the baneful effects of stagnant waters, and an accumulation of noxious matters, than their being freely washed by currents of water flowing over them.

Second. In the same ordinance, the citizens are prohibited from throwing into the streets, from their respective houses, cellars, or yards, any dirt, filth, or offals whatever, except on certain days. How will this be found to operate in *removing* the causes of disease? Should we not rather ask, how this will be found to operate in *increasing* the causes of disease? One moment's reflection, I presume, will convince us that some means ought to be adopted to remedy a system so fraught with mischief, and for these means I take the liberty of referring you to letter 70, addressed by the Commissioners of the Health Office to the Common Council.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and
Humble servant,

R. BAYLEY, *Health-Officer.*

From the preceding statements, it will appear to my readers, that the cause of the origin of this disorder, is still a matter of question amongst the learned; and that it is not as yet fully decided, whether the calamity, with which the cities of the United States have within these few years been repeatedly afflicted, has been imported, or that it is engendered in our own country. Several reasons, however, induce me to incline to the latter opinion.

First. We are situated in the same latitude with those places of the old world, where pestilential disorders annually predominate. With those places we are alike exposed during the summer months to the united effects of heat and moisture, and from similar causes similar effects may be always expected.

Secondly. The fever with which we were lately afflicted, although its first appearance was at one particular spot, viz. Coenties-slip, yet it was soon afterwards seen in so many different parts of the city, and so far remote from one another, that it is by no means probable that the contagion could be communicated so speedily. Indeed, if the contagion was imported, it would seem to me, that there must have been at least seven or eight different sources of infection, or it could not have appeared in every direction from the ship-yards to the battery, almost about the same time.

Thirdly. As a proof that this fever may be engendered in our climate, it may be added that it had at different times made its appearance in the vicinity of low marshy grounds both in this and the neighbouring states. (See *Webster's Collection of Papers on the subject of Biliary Fevers prevalent in the United States for a few years past*) and that it appeared in the state of New-Jersey during the last autumn, is pretty evident from the two following extracts of letters from two eminent physicians in that state:

Extract of a letter from Dr. Jonathan Elmer, of Bridgetown, New-Jersey, to a Physician in Philadelphia, dated December 6.

" From many facts I am induced to believe (tho' very reluctantly) that there were cases of the yellow-fever in this place during the last autumn, which originated on the spot, and that its propagation was occasioned, or at least

promoted, by local infection, or generated in the place of its origination."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lummis, of Woodbury, dated Dec. 4 to a Physician in Philadelphia.

" During the late autumn, in the months of September and October, I visited several persons affected with the bilious yellow-fever, who had no possible opportunity of deriving their disease from any foreign source. Knowing that this disease might have been of domestic origin, and probably introduced among them from the city of Philadelphia, I was exceedingly particular in my enquiries on this point, and being satisfied from the testimony of the persons attacked, and of the families in which they resided, of their not having any communication with the city of Philadelphia for a long time previous to their suffering with the disease ; and of their having avoided, in the most careful manner, all intercourse with families affected with the yellow-fever in their own neighbourhood, I have no hesitation in believing their disease to have been the offspring of local causes. The Majority of these cases have occurred in families living on farms situated on the Jersey shore of the Delaware. The most valuable part of these farms consist of meadow ; the proximity of these situations to the Delaware, and large tracts of meadow land lead me to ascribe their disease (aided by a peculiar state of the air) to the exhalations or marsh effluvia, arising from the low grounds situated near the banks, and the meadows in the vicinity of the Delaware. The peculiar disposition of these exhalations to produce disease and death, was evinced early in the season by the mortality which prevailed among the fowls and cats in this neighbourhood. I am not alone in having seen cases of yellow-fever which cannot be traced to contagion. Similar facts have been witnessed this season by other Physicians, in various parts of New-Jersey."

I have already observed that our climate being the same with those places in the old world, which are annually exposed to pestilential disorders, we cannot expect to be entirely exempt from them. But at the same time I am fully persuaded, that if we make use of those means, which Divine Providence has put in our power, we have little to apprehend, on the score of their return or spread.

ing in this country. In Turkey where pestilential disorders are exceedingly prevalent, such is the indolence of the inhabitants that little or no attempts are made to prevent their return or to stop their ravages: for to use the words of Mr. John Payne, in his excellent system of Geography, now publishing in this city, by John Low, Bookseller, at the Shakespeare's Head, No. 332 Water-street, "The doctrine of predestination and still more the barbarism of the government have hitherto prevented the Turks from attempting to guard against this destructive disorder, (meaning the plague): the success however, of the precautions taken by the Franks, has of late began to make some impressions upon many of them. The Christians of the country, who trade with European nations, would be disposed to shut themselves up like them; but this they cannot do without the authority of the Porte. It seems indeed, as if the Divan would at last pay some attention to this object, if it be true that an edict was issued in 1783, for the establishment of a Lazaretto at Constantinople and three others at Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria. The government of Tunis adopted this wise measure some years ago; but the Turkish police is every where so wretched, that little success can be hoped from these establishments notwithstanding their extreme importance and the safety of the Mediterranean states."

The above is the state of pestilential disorders amongst them; but surely with us it is widely different. Many of our citizens, indeed, believe in the doctrine of predestination as well as the Turks; but at the same time, almost every individual in case of any calamity, thinks it his duty to make use of those means which Providence has put in his power, to avert it. Our police is likewise, by no means, wretched. Our magistrates, to whom the health of our citizens is confided, are men of intelligence, and when the sources from which pestilence arise in our cities is better understood, which from the measures lately taken, we may soon expect, there is little doubt, that our cities shall in a short time be either wholly exempt from, or at least partially visited by the direful calamity of the yellow-fever.

To prevent its return has not only been an object of desirous enquiry with the magistrates of different cities,

but also with our national government ; for the President of the United States, in his speech on the opening of the last session of Congress, thus addressed himself to the Senate and House of Representatives :—

“ While with reverence and resignation we contemplate the dispensations of Divine Providence, in the alarming and destructive pestilence with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations, that the malady has disappeared, and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety, at the seat of government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect, that this fatal disorder has, within a few years made repeated ravages in some of our principal seaports, and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private business, whereby the national interests are deeply affected ; I think it my duty to invite the legislature of the union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the respective states ; for these being formed on the idea that contagious sickness may be communicated throughout the channels of commerce, there seems to be a necessity, that Congress who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the interests of commerce, and the safety of the revenue.”

The Governor of Pennsylvania, likewise in his address to the legislature of that state, recommends to their serious consideration, such measures as he believed most likely to prevent a like visitation as that of the autumns of 1793, 1797, and 1798 ; and I am happy to add, that the business will no doubt be taken up by the general government of the Union, as a committee was appointed to report on that part of the president’s speech, which respected this truly important subject. To this I may add that the Common Council of New York, anxious to guard our city against the return of pestilence, addressed the Medical Society, soon after the decline of the disorder requesting them to give their opinions with respect to its origin, best method of prevention, &c. and that in

consequence the society appointed a committee of their own body, consisting of Doctors Samuel L. Mitchell; James Tillary, and John B. Rodgers, to consider the matter, and to report accordingly. The literary talents of these gentlemen are well known, and their zeal and anxiety to prevent the sufferings of the distressed, will never be called in question. We may, therefore, speedily expect, from their united efforts, a publication, which will be read by most of our citizens with the greatest avidity; and which I have no doubt will be productive of the highest utility.

The situation of our fellow-citizens in Philadelphia, was not very different from those of New-York. What, therefore, might be useful to prevent the return of the fever in one place, may be of equal utility in another. I shall, therefore, lay before my readers the opinion of the academy of medicine of Philadelphia, addressed to the governor.

On the Origin and Means of preventing the return of the Yellow Fever.

SIR,

IN order to comply with your request to the academy of medicine, communicated by Dr. Samuel Duffield, the consulting physician of the port, respecting the means, of preventing the return of the epidemic fever which has lately afflicted our city, the academy have conceived the history of its origin, necessarily connected with their answer.

We believe it was derived from the following sources:

1. The exhalations of the alleys, gutters, docks, and common sewers of the city; and from stagnating water in its neighborhood.

2. The foul air discharged with the ballast of the ship Deborah, and the cargo of the brig Mary: the former of which arrived from Hispaniola on the 18th of July, and the latter on the 29th of the same month. We reject the opinion of an imported human contagion in either of the above vessels. It has not been asserted that any person died of the yellow fever on board the Mary, during her voyage; and if it be said, that several persons died on

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board the Deborah ~~of~~ that disease, on her passage to this city, we cannot admit that they contaminated the timbers or contents of the ship in such a manner, as to spread the disease to persons at several hundred feet distance from the wharf at which she was moored. The improbability of this opinion will appear from two considerations.

First—The disease is not contagious in the West Indies; and rarely, if ever so, in the United States in hot weather, at which time only it makes its first appearance in our country. So general is this opinion, that some physicians have unfortunately refused to admit the existence of the fever in its commencement in our city, only because it was not contagious.

Second—The disease was in no instance propagated by those persons who were supposed to have derived it from human contagion, adhering to the timbers and contents of the Deborah and Mary, and who died with it in parts of the city remote from the influence of the foul air of those vessels.

It is said that the contagion of the yellow fever is not uniform in its effects, it ought, at least, to be admitted, that it acts with most certainty where it exists with most force; but a reverse of this took place in the supposed origin of our late fever, from imported contagion. We are the more determined in our opinion of the foul air of the Deborah and Mary being the cause of many cases of our fever, from similar cases of fever having been often produced from similar causes, instances of which were mentioned in our letter to you last year.

In support of our opinion of the disease being deprived from the exhalations of our city before enumerated, we shall mention the names of the following persons, who had the fever before the arrival of the Deborah or Mary in our port, viz. Benjamin Jones, from Berger's court, June 2d. Mary Wrigglesworth, near the corner of Walnut and Tenth streets, June 6th; Rebecca Trested, in Front between Spruce and Union streets, June 11th; Eliza Curran, Fourth below South street, 27th June; Mark Miller, Callowhill street, and Molly Zeller, Race street, July 2d; Miss Byrne, Spruce, between Second and Third streets, July 11th; Mr. Vannost, Shannon street wharves, July 12th. We observed, moreover, and heard of a considerable

number of persons who had the disease in the western parts of the city, and in Southwark and the Northern Liberties, who had not been exposed to contagion, nor breathed the air in the neighbourhood of Water-street for many weeks, and in some instances for several months before they were attacked by that fever.

In addition to the arguments in favour of the domestic sources of the fever that have been mentioned in our former letter, we shall add four more that we think cannot be refuted.

1. The atmosphere of our city, during the prevalence of the fever, produced sensations of pain or sickness in many people who came into it from the country; the same atmosphere became the cause of the disease and death in others who visited the city, and who carefully avoided lodging, or any intercourse with persons infected by the fever.

2. The disease prevailed in many inland towns of the United States, which had no intercourse with sea-port towns in which it was epidemic. Those towns were, in every instance we have heard of, situated near to putrid substances, or stagnating water.

3. The disease was rarely contagious, even when it terminated in death, when carried into the country, or into towns not exposed to putrid exhalations.

4. The general extinction of the disease by frost, clearly proves that it exists chiefly in the atmosphere; and that it is not derived, in the first instance, from human contagion; for frost, it is well known, does not act in the autumnal months upon the bodies of the sick, nor upon their beds, cloathing, or any other supposed receptacle of contagion.

We wish to direct the attention of our fellow-citizens to the history of the causes and remedies of pestilential diseases in foreign countries: In the ages of medical superstition, when those diseases were believed to be imported, they nearly depopulated cities for many successive years. Frequent and accumulated suffering at last begat wisdom. The causes of pestilence were discovered to exist in all countries, and domestic remedies were applied to remove them. The effect of this change in the opinion and conduct of the nations of Europe, has been the almost gene-

ral extirpation of malignant fevers from their cities and sea-ports. We have many documents to prove that the recurrence of the yellow fever has been prevented in the cities of Europe by cleanliness! It formerly prevailed in Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Holland, and occasionally, in Britain and Ireland, under the names of putrid, malignant, and bilious fevers, also of the *gall-sickness* and of the *black fever*.¹¹ The last name was derived from the black vomiting, which is so often the symptom of approaching death in bilious fevers.

We are the more confirmed in the opinion we have delivered, that the yellow fever is a native disease of our country, by discovering that the same opinion is held by most of the physicians and citizens of our sister states. We lament the prevalence of an opinion, that the admission of truth upon this subject, will injure the credit of our city. Truth, upon all subjects, is ultimately friendly to general interest and happiness, while the remedies of the evils of error, are always of a partial and transitory nature. We conceive that the report of the existence of a nature so subtle as to elude the utmost force of the health-laws, and the greatest vigilance of health-officers, will be much more injurious to our city, than a belief of its being derived from causes which are obvious to our senses, and which by active exertions might be *easily* and *certainly* removed, without oppressing or injuring our commerce.

We shall repeat, in this place, the means recommended by us in our former letter, with the addition of some others for preventing a return of the disease.

1. " Removing all those matters from our streets, gutters, cellars, gardens, yards, stores, ponds, vaults, &c. which, by putrefaction in warm weather, afford the most frequent cause of the disease in this country. For this purpose, we recommend the appointment of a certain number of physicians, whose business it shall be to inspect all such places in the city, the northern-liberties, and Southwark, as contain any matters capable by putrefaction, of producing the disease, and to have them removed.

2. " We earnestly recommend the frequent washing of all impure parts of the city in warm and dry weather, by means of the pumps, until the water of the river Schuylkill can be made to wash all the streets of the city: a mea-

sure which we conceive promises to our citizens the most durable exemption from bilious fevers of all kinds, of domestic origin.

3. "To guard against the frequent source of yellow fever from the noxious air in the holds of vessels, we recommend the unlading such vessels as contain cargoes liable to putrefaction, and the discharging the ballast of all vessels at a distance from the city, during the months of June, July, August, September, and October. To prevent the generation of noxious air in the holds of vessels, we conceive every vessel should be obliged by law to carry and use a ventilator, and we recommend, in a particular manner, the one lately invented by Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop. We believe this invention to be one of the most important and useful that has been made in modern times, and that it is calculated to prevent not only the decay of ships and cargoes, but a very frequent source of pestilential diseases of all kinds in commercial cities."

4. The filling up, or cleaning the docks in such a manner, that no matters capable of putrefaction, shall be exposed to the rays of the sun at low water.

5. The closing the common sewers, so as to admit water only, and the daily removal of the filth of the city, destined to flow into them, by means of covered carts or waggons made for that purpose.

6. The prevention of the filth of the city from being accumulated, and stagnating in its neighbourhood.

7. The prohibition of alleys and narrow streets in the future improvement of the city.

8. An alteration of the present health law, which, by detaining vessels with perishable cargoes for ten days at the hospital, in hot weather, is calculated to increase the foul air in their holds; and we recommend also, that no vessel, owned by a citizen of Philadelphia, be permitted to leave or to enter our ports, that is not provided with a ventilator.

We shall conclude our letter by deprecating, in the most solemn manner, the continuance of a belief in the supposed importation of our fever, an opinion which has led to the total negligence of the means of preventing its return; also by humbly hoping, that a merciful Providence may not correct our ignorance and prejudices by frequent re-

turns of a calamity, which in five years swept away ten thousand of our inhabitants, and which in a few years may, if not obviated by the only proper remedies, (under the influence of the present inflammatory constitution of the atmosphere) annihilate our city.

Signed by order of

The accademy of medicine
of Philadelphia,

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, *President.*

JOHN C. OTTO, *Secretary.*

DESULTORY OBSERVATIONS and REFLECTIONS.

THE following observation made by Mr. Charles Holt, in his account of the yellow fever as it appeared at New-London, in the fall of 1798, is equally applicable to this and to every other city attacked with pestilence: " What striking instances of the transitorines of life does such a disease afford ! We see men exulting in the bloom of youth and prime of health and strength, in three or four short days numbered with the dead. Our gayest companions, our loveliest friends, in less than a week, are laid in the dust. When we are daily witnessing these scenes around us, who can avoid reflecting often, and feelingly, that, his *turn may be next !* yet the mind, when habituated to the most afflictive and extraordinary events, becomes hardened, and views them with unconcern and indifference. Disease, and death, the most dreadful accidents that can afflict the human frame, when made familiar to the sight, cease to inspire dread, and are ranked with the most common occurrences.

Upon the first appearance of the fever, many of our inhabitants had recourse to some sort of supposed preventatives against infection. Thus, some chewed garlic, others smoked tobacco, and others hoped to avoid the disorder by having recourse to smelling-bottles, handker-

chiefs dipped in vinegar, camphor bags, &c. so that few individuals could be seen in the streets, without one or other of these applied to his nostrils. At last, however, experience had proved, that these were inefficacious. A reliance on divine Providence succeeded, and in the most terrible stages of the disorder, the citizens discovered the most decent fortitude, and the greatest resignation. These imaginary preventatives were therefore thrown aside.

It has often been said, that temperance was the best preservative against infection. The observation, in general, is certainly just; but it may, and, during the late calamity has, been carried too far. For my part, from what has come under my own knowledge, I have no hesitation in asserting, that to persons, who had been accustomed to live freely, nothing could be more dangerous, than to become remarkably abstemious upon the appearance of this disorder. Persons of the above description, should in my opinion, have continued to live in their usual manner; by which means, they would have been more likely to repel infection, or if infected, they would have more strength to resist the attack. But whilst I consider abstinence in such a situation, as being highly improper, a state of intemperance is certainly more so, for were it necessary, I could mention the names of several individuals, who, whilst in a state of intoxication, were attacked with the fever, and in two days after, were tenants of the grave. The fate of such people might be pronounced almost with certainty: they were seized with symptoms of a peculiarly malignant nature, and their death seemed unavoidable.

Mr. Carey, in his account of the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, in the year 1793, mentions some distressing scenes which took place, in that city, in consequence of some women in labour, being greatly at a loss for want of assistance. Difficulties of the same sort, occurred in New York, during the sickness of 1798, but by no means in the same degree. There were however several instances of distress, in this particular, of which I shall only

select one. My wife was taken in labour on the 20th Sept. about 9 in the evening. I applied to many Doctors and Midwives. Some were really sick ; some pretended to be so, and others candidly told me, that in consequence of the pestilence, which prevailed in my vicinity, they would on no account attend. At five in the ensuing morning, I applied to Mrs. Bunting, a midwife at Deans dock Greenwich Street, who immediately came with me. I would not have mentioned this circumstance ; but that it afterwards came to my knowledge, that Mrs. Bunting, in cases where the disorder raged with the utmost malignity, never hesitated to attend any persons in that situation, and that too in many cases where she must have been convinced, she would never receive any emolument. Such instances of disinterested philanthropy, ought not, in a publication of this sort to be omitted. They do honour to human nature.

No disease has, perhaps, on any previous occasion been more fatal to physicians, than that with which we were lately afflicted : for during its prevalence, exclusive of medical students, no less than sixteen physicians have been swept off, in discharging the perilous duties of their profession. These are Doctors Andrews, Brooks, D. Chickering, Dingley, Peter Faugeres, John B. Hicks, John B. Jones, Melchen Caldwell, Lamb, Millegan, J. B. Scandella, Elihu H. Smith, Teller, Tredwell, Verrick, and Young. As all these gentlemen fell sacrifices to their endeavours to relieve the distressed, it might appear invidious, were I to point out those, who in my opinion were most useful and eminent in their profession. I shall therefore only mention the case of J. B. Scandella, who, being a foreigner of distinguished literary abilities, and possessed of the most philanthropic principles, along with the others, fell a sacrifice to his humanity. This gentleman was a native of Venice, and descended of one of the most noble families in that country. He was, however, more distinguished by the splendour of his talents, than by the nobility of his birth. A liberal curiosity had led him to this country, when he had just finished his researches, and was preparing to embark for Europe,

when motives of humanity led him back to Philadelphia, in the height of the late Epidemic. From thence he returned in six days, having previously contracted that fatal disease, of which he expired, after a short, though very painful illness, in the bloom of his age, and the vigour of his faculties. The great attention which was paid to this unfortunate stranger, by Dr. Elihu H. Smith, was likewise in all probability, the immediate cause of his death.

It is very remarkable, that although, there were, during the time of this pestilence, about 800 people in the Alms House, no more than 24 died in all, and of these, only 7 of the disorder. It is likewise certain that these 7, caught the pestilence in the city, and that, in no instance, contagion was communicated from one to another in that building. This uncommon healthiness in a place, where there were so many people together, may, in all probability be attributed to its airy situation, the spaciousness of the rooms, the remarkable cleanliness insisted upon by the manager Mr. Dodge, and the liberal use of lime.

It has been remarked, that during the several visitations of yellow fever, with which different cities of the United States have been afflicted, that more men than women have died of the disorder, in the proportion in general of about four to three; but during the pestilence of last autumn, in this city, the proportion of the men who were cut off was still greater; there being very nearly about two men for one woman. This disproportion, however, of the fatality to the two sexes, need not appear strange, when we consider that men, by the nature of their employment, are more exposed to infection than women. The man having occasion to bustle about from one place to another, whilst the woman's particular province is the superintendance of the family concerns.

It has been formerly asserted by several physicians of eminence, that the blacks were much less subject to the ravages of the Yellow Fever, than the whites. This opinion was no doubt productive of considerable utility to the citizens of Philadelphia, during their affliction of the year 1793, as the people of colour were almost exclusively the only persons, who would venture to nurse the sick. The idea, however, that they ran no risque of receiving infection appeared fallacious, as many of them died in that city, during the time of that sickness. I may add, that during our late calamity, I have every reason to believe that the fatality was fully as great amongst the blacks, as the whites in proportion to their numbers. This, however, may not appear to a number of my readers, when they find in my list containing the number of persons interred in each of the burying grounds of this city, that I have only mentioned 41 negroes. It ought therefore to be observed, that exclusive of these 41 who were buried in what is called the *Negroes Burying Ground*, there were no doubt, six times that number buried in the Potter's field, at Bellevue, and in some of the grave yards of this city.

Some extracts of letters from Philadelphia, published in our newspapers in this city, announce, that there are still several cases of yellow fever amongst them. There are also reports to the same purpose with respect to its existence amongst us, Jan. 16th; but upon the most particular enquiry of a number of respectable Physicians, and others, I cannot find a single instance of its having been seen here for these several weeks past: And I am almost convinced, that the situation of the Philadelphians is as healthy at present as ours.

The P O O R,

AND THE MANNER IN WHICH
THEY WERE RELIEVED,

In the City, at Bellevue, and in the Debtors Appartement.

IN a calamity so terrible and unexpected, the distresses of the labouring poor were unavoidably great. The general stagnation of business had deprived them of their ordinary means of support and rendered them unable to remove where employment and subsistence might be had. To add to their difficulties, their employers, and more affluent acquaintances; who might have been disposed to relieve their wants, had in general fled.

But these were not the only objects of commiseration. Many, who had supported themselves and families in an easy, though not affluent manner, were from the impossibility of earning any thing, the difficulty of recovering their little debts and the heavy expences incident to a state of sickness, reduced to the most extreme distress, whilst others, in opulent circumstances, having remained in the city, after their connexions had removed, being suddenly seized with the prevailing disorder, were left helpless by themselves, without a friend to console them, a physician to prescribe for them or a nurse to administer the prescription.

The Health Commissioners, appointed by authority of the State Legislature, had hitherto exerted their utmost endeavours to alleviate the various afflictions of the distressed, but the Common Council being informed that the number of sick had become so great and were still increasing, that the Commissioners could not take care of them all, that the accommodations at *Bellevue* were insufficient and that many of the poor sick were so circumstanced as to render a removal there both inconvenient and improper, on the 10th September appointed *Gabriel Furman, John B. Coles, Theophilus Beekman, Jacob de la Montagnie and Richard Furman, Esqrs.* five of the Aldermen, together with *John Bogert and Philip I. Arcularius Esqrs.* two Assistant Aldermen, a committee of their own board denominated the *Health Committee of the City of*

New-York, "with full powers to make such other buildings for the sick at *Bellevue*, as they, with the advice of the Commissioners of the Health-Office might think necessary; and to take into their charge and furnish with medical aid, and every necessary, all such of the sick poor as could not be accommodated at *Bellevue*, or the situation of whose persons or families were such as to render their removal to *Bellevue* improper or inconvenient."

The gentlemen so appointed, totally disregarding their own preservation, and only intent on arresting the progress of the disorder and relieving the distressed, with a magnanimity and patriotism meriting the highest eulogiums, readily stepped forth and by their generous, stedfast and benevolent exertions, undoubtedly saved many of their fellow citizens from penury, disease and death. As soon as they accepted the appointment to this arduous undertaking, they immediately proceeded to business and appointed Alderman Gabriel Furman their chairman, a gentleman, who together with Alderman Beekman had been on the committee for the relief of the sick and indigent in the years 1793 and 1794, and also during the pestilential disorder of 1795. I have already observed, that one of the objects for which the committee was appointed was to make such further buildings and accommodations for the sick at *Bellevue* as they with the advice of the Commissioners of the Health-Office might think necessary. They accordingly gave orders for the erection of two buildings, one of which should be sixty feet in length by twenty in breadth, for the accommodation of the sick, and another of the same extent, but two stories in height, for the reception of the convalescents; and such was the dispatch of the workmen employed in that business, that both were compleated in about eight days.

Previous to this the sick, the convalescent and the dying were all crowded together, and the apartments were by no means sufficient for the number of the diseased; but by this humane attention, the convalescents were separated from the sick, and from that time the number of those who recovered at that hospital was much greater in proportion than it had been before. There was likewise other circumstances which no doubt greatly contributed to this happy change. The attendants and nurses, at first ap-

pointed for the care of the sick, were in general persons of rather indifferent character, and of course that attention was not paid to the sick which the Commissioners could have wished. The truth is that at the commencement of this melancholy business, fear pervaded the stoutest heart and terror was depicted in the countenances of most people; hence many persons of irreproachable character and humane dispositions, who in other circumstances would have been very willing to assist their fellow creatures, were deterred from entering on so perilous an undertaking. The Health Commissioners, therefore, to whom the care of this Hospital was committed, had no choice. Nurses and attendants must be had, and as they could not procure the most proper persons, they were obliged to be contented with such as they could obtain.

The case, however, was now changed. People began to recover from the panic with which they had been struck, and notwithstanding every discouraging circumstance, many were found whose humanity would not permit them to withhold from their fellow creatures that assistance which they in a similar situation had a right to expect; nurses of good character were accordingly found, and the former improper persons were dismissed. Doctor Bayley, the Health-Officer, whose character as a physician is too well known to require any panegyric, aided by two assistants, viz. Doctor Douglass and Doctor Gregory, attended, on the spot, and in a short time the greatest order and regularity was introduced; the patients were treated with the utmost care and tenderness; the nurses and attendants discharged their respective duties with fidelity; and *Belle Vue* instead of being considered as the anti-chamber of the grave, began to be viewed by many of the afflicted as a place where they stood a greater chance of recovery than anywhere else.

That cleanliness is not only very conducive to health, but that it contributes greatly to the removal of disorder from those who are afflicted, and also very much tends to prevent the spreading of infection amongst their attendants will scarcely be denied. The experience of every one who has been conversant amongst those afflicted with pestilential disorders, in every age and in every country abundantly confirms this fact; and surely this excellent

preservative and remedy was never better observed than here.

Upon the commissioners taking possession of this place, the walls, timber, and every part both inside and outside were whitewashed, and the practice of whitewashing the inside every week, ten days or fortnight, according to the season of the year, and number of sick, was steadily pursued since its first establishment. Another practice never omitted was, that if at any time in the course of a person's being confined with fever, his bed, shirt or linen were stained or soiled by vomiting or otherwise, they were immediately removed and replaced with clean ones; besides the linnen and bed clothes of the sick were usually changed every day or two, if even those extraordinary circumstances did not occur. These means, as a system of cleanliness, were steadily adhered to by the attendants at this Hospital.

The whole number of persons admitted from August 1st to 3d November, since which time none have been received, was three hundred and eighty-nine, of whom two hundred and eighty-nine were from the city and one hundred seamen; of the former one hundred and seventy-two died and one hundred and seventeen were discharged. The latter were more fortunate, for of them only thirty-three died and the other sixty-seven were discharged.

From the above statement, which may be depended upon as correct, the following question naturally occurs. How came it that a much greater proportion of seamen recovered at this Hospital, than of those sent thither from the city? The answer is this. The seamen were in general sent there in the first stage of the disorder, whereas many of our citizens from the fears which they entertained of that Hospital, could not be prevailed upon to be removed thither till they were past recovery. In confirmation of this I may add that of a good many people whom I myself have seen previous to their being carried thither, by far the greater part of those who were removed on the first attack recovered, whereas to those who remained till the disorder had acquired a greater degree of malignancy, little else was to be expected but death. Indeed, several died within a few hours after their entrance in the Hospital and more than a third in two days. There is one

thing very remarkable with respect to the attendants at this Hospital, which ought not to be omitted. Their situation to most people must no doubt have appeared peculiarly dangerous, as they were literally surrounded with pestilence. It so happened, however, that neither nurses, nor washerwomen caught the infection. The boatmen belonging to the Health-Office, who entered the Hospital at all times and were not only engaged in bringing the sick from the city and shipping, but likewise in removing them from place to place, enjoyed a state of perfect health; and of those persons who accompanied their friends and relatives, stayed with them and nursed them, there is not a single instance of an individual being infected. In short, Dr. Douglass was the only person residing there who was seized with fever; but he had been in the habit of occasionally visiting his friends in the city, and three days previous to his being taken ill, had slept in a house the vicinity of which was highly infected; and it is more than probable that his sickness was occasioned by that cause.

From the above, and many other facts which might be mentioned, it amounts to a certainty that this fever will not spread in a *pure air*. For this reason the inhabitants of the country have little or no reason of being afraid to receive the sick who remove from town, nor of those who are taken ill with fever after leaving the city. for, as is observed by Mr. Noah Webster, junior, in his *concluding observations to a collection of papers on the subject of bilious fevers*, published in the year 1796. "The panic that seized the whole continent, when the disease in Philadelphia, is now found to have been needless and without just cause; and it is presumed, that such inhuman caution and barbarous measures as were adopted on that occasion, will never again disgrace our country."

Having thus given an account of the Hospital at Bellevue, and of the treatment of the sick, I now proceed to point out the manner of administering relief to such sick persons as could not be accommodated there, or the situation of whose persons or families rendered their removal improper or inconvenient.

With respect to accommodations there was no doubt a considerable difficulty previous to the erection of the two additional buildings which I have already mentioned; but

these being compleated, that difficulty was entirely removed.

When individuals, who had no families were seized with the disorder, and were incapable of providing for themselves the necessary relief, it was the wish of the committee that they should be removed to Bellevue as speedy as possible. By which means the progress of the disorder might be arrested, whilst the chance of their recovery was as great at least if not greater than if they had remained in the city. But to separate children from their parents, husbands from their wives, or wives from their husbands, or in short to have removed contrary to their inclinations, a single individual from any family, where perhaps they had resolved to remain by each other, to the last extremity, would have been an act of the greatest inhumanity. For such, therefore, it was necessary that provision should be made by the committee.

They accordingly being sensible of the miserable situation to which the poor must be reduced by the suspension of all business and the distress they must suffer when attacked by disease, devoted their sole and undivided attention to their relief.

For this purpose they advertised in the public prints, that the more easily and effectually to answer the end of their benevolent appointment, they would daily attend at the Alms-House from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 afternoon, to receive the applications of the sick, the widow and orphan, or their friends in their behalf, and to grant such relief as the liberality of the Common Council of the city had directed.

The Common Council, at an early period of the disorder, had borrowed a sum of money to be appropriated towards the above benevolent purpose, and about the latter end of September, Mr. John Murray, junior, a respectable merchant of this city, generously offered to the Committee to guarantee a farther loan of ten thousand dollars; if it should be wanted; but the charitable donations received from different parts of this state, from New-Jersey and Connecticut; and also from many of our own wealthy citizens rendered this measure unnecessary. By their beneficence and humanity the Committee were enabled to afford to the necessitous a considerable degree of

comfort, of which they would otherwise have been deprived. Liberal donations of money, produce, &c. (a list of which is annexed) were daily received and distributed as each particular case seemed to require.

As during the ravages of this dreadful disorder, medical aid was an object of the first concern, it may not be improper to mention the manner in which the poor were accommodated in this respect. Early in the sickness many of our most eminent physicians had left the city, and several of those who remained had paid the last debt to nature. Hence the business of practitioners was greatly increased, and the situation of the indigent became peculiarly distressing. The committee, therefore, employed three physicians to administer to the relief of such sick as unfortunately became objects of their appointment; viz. Doctors Hugh M'Lean, Daniel M. Hitchcock, and Adolphus C. Lent.

The extreme assiduity and humanity which these gentlemen displayed in the discharge of their duty, is well known to the afflicted poor; and places their conduct in such a point of view as to be far above any panegyrie of mine. To no person could their diligence be better known than to me; and in justice to them I think it my duty to declare that notwithstanding the great fatigue and danger to which they were continually exposed, they with the greatest alacrity daily sustained the perilous task of visiting and administering the necessary medicine to hundreds of their afflicted fellow creatures. From morning to night they were incessantly engaged; nor did any of them, when called upon to see a patient, even at the most unseasonable hours, hesitate a moment to wait upon them, let the disorder be ever so malignant. Thanks to heaven their valuable lives are spared, and long, very long, may they lie in the grateful remembrance of their fellow citizens. How many owe their safety to their skill and attention it is not easy to determine; but this far may be safely asserted, that there are many now in good health, who but for their skill and attention would have been tenants of the grave. But had the attention of the committee been confined to procuring physicians for the sick, it would have been productive of little good, for I have known many cases where the husband and wife with some others of the family were

so grievously afflicted as to be incapable of furnishing each other *even* with a cup of water.

For such persons nurses were therefore to be provided at the public expence; and here the same difficulty at first occurred in procuring good ones as at Bellevue. This, however, was soon got over, as the committee having advertised that nurses of good character were wanted, to whom generous wages would be paid, a sufficient number of decent people readily offered their service. Some indeed were found to act improperly; but when the case was represented to the Committee, they were dismissed and others substituted in their stead.

But besides procuring nurses for the relief of the poor, the committee were frequently under the necessity of getting them for some of those in affluent circumstances, whose friends had probably fled, or who, if they remained, knew not to whom they should apply for the necessary help. To these, likewise, the committee directed their attention.

Before I quit this article, it may not be improper to lay before my readers the situation of the City Dispensary during this time of general calamity. The following is *An exact return of patients admitted at that humane institution, from the 1st of August to the 29th November, 1798:*

Admitted	-	-	418
Cured	-	-	340
Died	-	-	23
Relieved	-	-	4
Removed to Bellevue	-	-	16
Removed to New-York Hospital	-	-	10
Removed to Alms-House	-	-	2
Eloped	-	-	3
Under cure November 20.	-	-	20
<hr/>			
Total	-	-	418

Of the above number 270 were ill with the Yellow Fever, of which the following is an accurate return:—

Admitted	-	-	270
Cured	-	-	235
Died	-	-	17
Removed to Bellevue for want of convenience at their own dwellings	-	-	16
Eloped	-	-	2
<hr/>			
Total	-	-	270

The trustees of the Dispensary in their report on this interesting subject, make the following very judicious remark, "The great proportion of cases of the Yellow Fever in this statement, whilst it affords the most undeniable evidence of the utility of the institution, is also an honorable proof of the talents and assiduity of their physician Doctor Hugh M'Lean, more especially when it is considered that the objects consisted of the poorest and most destitute class of citizens."

As the disorder continued to make farther progress, the committee found the calls, on their humanity daily increase.

The indigent sick were indeed supplied with medical aid and nurses; but it was necessary that provision should be made for their maintenance, and also for a number of families, the heads of which not being able to find any employment, were in the greatest distress.

With a view to relieve such persons, the committee established three repositories and cook shops, one at Cliff-street, another at No. 159 Chatham-street and the third at the head of Division-street, from whence such indigent and distressed sick, as were deprived of the means of providing for themselves, were liberally supplied with soups, boiled meat, bread, candles, and other proper and necessary articles suitable to their situation.

Perhaps, in such a calamity, no establishments could have been devised of more general utility than these cook houses; the situation of many of the sick being such, as would not admit of their nurses leaving them to dress the necessary provisions; to which it may be added, that if money had been given to some of them for the purchase of necessaries, it would have very probably been expended for articles, which, instead of contributing to the relief of the sick, might have been highly detrimental, or it might have been appropriated to their own use. I may likewise observe, that if pecuniary aid had been afforded to some of the more thoughtless and dissipated poor, they would very probably have spent it, in procuring for themselves a temporary gratification, whilst their starving families remained neglected.

In confirmation of this, I shall adduce one instance out of a few others, of a similar nature which came under my

own observation. The wife of a person whom I had occasion to see, in the discharge of my duty, was dangerously ill of the prevailing fever. She lay in a damp cellar and was destitute of every necessary and comfort. Of money entrusted to me by the committee for the relief of the distressed, I therefore left with the husband two dollars, one of which I wished to be appropriated to the purchase of half a load of wood, and the other for such little articles as might be immediately necessary for his wife and child. I called again at the house a few hours after, but instead of finding the money applied as I expected, I found the man in a state of intoxication, and totally regardless and insensible of the situation of his afflicted wife, who was then in the agonies of death. She died soon after; the funeral was conducted by strangers, by whom likewise their child about six years of age, was carried to the Alms-house, whilst the unhappy husband remained in a state of insensibility, knowing or caring very little about what had happened.

I am happy, however, in observing, that such remarks must be understood as applying to very few, for almost in every instance, parents and children; husbands and wives, and in short all those living in the same family were disposed to contribute to the very utmost in their power, towards the relief of their afflicted relatives.

The number of those, who received their daily subsistence from these cook houses, during the greatest part of the calamity, amounted to between 1600 and 2000 persons, of whom many were helpless sick, widows and orphans; whilst eight hundred people were, at the same time, supported in the Alms-house, out of funds provided by law.

But the ample donations and very liberal contributions, which as I have already observed, were collected in many places, for our relief, whilst it reflected the highest honour, on the donors, and demanded our warmest gratitude, also enabled the committee to relieve many of the distressed in a different manner.

The cook-houses were certainly highly useful; but there were many sick and indigent, who lived at a considerable distance from either of them, to whom it would have been very inconvenient to have procured from thence the necessary provisions; and the circumstances of others

seemed likewise to require assistance of a different nature

The produce which came from various parts of the country for the relief of the indigent, except what was sent to the cook-houses by order of the committee, was deposited in a store opposite the Alms-house; from whence upwards of five hundred families were from time to time relieved by donations in necessaries, such as beef, pork, mutton, flour, fowls, Indian meal, potatoes, turnips, &c. For the relief of these, the committee likewise expended a great deal of money, by giving them occasionally such small sums as the situation of their families seemed to require; and several widows, who upon the death of their husbands, wished to remove to that place in the country where their relatives and friends resided; being destitute of the means of carrying themselves and children thither, were also assisted.

I have already mentioned, that the committee when first organized, had advertised, that they would meet daily at the Alms-house, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6, for the purpose of attending to the benevolent object of their appointment; but, in a short time the applications of the sick and indigent became so exceedingly numerous, that they were not able, during these hours, to determine on all their requests. They, therefore, assembled during the greatest part of this awful visitation at about eight in the morning, and continued their sitting, till seven, and sometimes eight, in the evening, allowing themselves only a bare half hour for dinner. For my part, when I think of the extreme fatigue and danger which these gentlemen encountered, and the constant risque they ran of catching infection, many of those individuals who came thither to solicit assistance, having fever upon them, I consider their preservation, if not miraculous, at least highly providential. Two of them, indeed, viz. Alderman Gabriel Furman and Alderman Theophilus Beekman, as also our worthy Mayor, whose attention to the duties of his office during this distressing period, is above all praise, were attacked by the pestilence, but, thanks to the Almighty, they soon recovered, and regardless of danger, immediately repaired to their post, and along with their colleagues went through the fatiguing business of their appointment with alacrity to the last.

It need scarcely be observed, that the task of the committee in administering relief, in such a situation, would in many cases be delicate, embarrassing and disagreeable; for had they given indiscriminately to every person who solicited aid, liberal as the contributions of our fellow citizens were, they would have been productive of little utility to those who were really in need.

The donations were certainly given for the relief of the indigent sick, and for widows and orphans of this description; but such was the meanness of some possessed of considerable property, and even proprietors of houses, that they too became applicants for part of a fund exclusively intended for the relief of the helpless.

It was fortunate that every individual of the Committee were either natives of this city, or at least had a long time resided in it. They were, of course, generally qualified to judge how far the tales of woe related by many of the applicants for charity were true. There were, however, numbers with whom they could not be acquainted, particularly foreigners, who had only for a short time resided in this country.

To ascertain the truth of their complaints, when they appeared doubtful, the Committee had several attendants, part of whose business it was to repair to the respective residences of such applicants, to enquire into their circumstances and to report accordingly. It was, likewise, the duty of these persons to visit the indigent sick, to examine into their situations, to represent their cases, to relieve their immediate wants out of money entrusted to them for that purpose, and in short to do every thing which they might be directed by the Committee, or their own prudence might suggest, towards the mitigation of the sufferings of individuals, or to stop the progress of the deadly pestilence.

The situation of these men was, no doubt, perilous in the extreme; but such was the goodness of Divine Providence, that out of eleven so employed by the Health Committee and the Health Commissioners, one only lost his life, viz. Mr. Wynant Mitchell, whose character can be summed up in a very few words. He was an industrious, benevolent and honest man, and has left a wife and three children to lament his loss. Mr. Monmouth Purdy, who volunteered in the same service likewise fell a victim of his philanthropy.

Having thus described the manner in which the poor were relieved throughout the city, it may not be improper to direct the attention of my readers to the situation of the poor prisoners in the *Debtor's Apartment*, or what is commonly called the *New Gaol*. The disorder, which prevailed more or less, in the city, likewise made its appearance here: It, however, in a short time entirely subsided, owing in a great measure to the indefatigable industry of Mr. William W. Parker, the jailor, in cleaning and washing the different apartments, by which means the farther spreading of the infection was prevented.

The situation of the debtors at the commencement of the general calamity afforded a picture of distress and horror scarcely equalled by any thing we have hitherto seen represented. Their number at first amounted to 163 and whilst others were enjoying advantages resulting from the wholesome laws of the state, these individuals were pent up in the midst of pestilence, deprived of the privilege of seeking their self preservation, exposed to the unsatiated revenge of individuals, and seemed in every respect delivered up as victims to the malignancy of the common enemy.

But the danger of infection was not the only evil to which these unfortunate men were exposed; for it is well known that though a person confined for crimes is supported by the state, a poor debtor has no other dependence than on the benevolence of his friends and the charity of the Humane Society: But upon the approach of this general distress, many of their friends, who would have willingly assisted them had fled, others were sick, and severals no doubt so reduced by the general calamity as to be scarcely capable of supporting themselves. In this situation, therefore, not only pestilence, with scarcely a probable chance of escape, but also famine stared them in the face.

Their case was represented to the Committee by Mr. Parker, and they were immediately supplied with plenty of provisions; and this was from time to time repeated during the existence of the fever, as often as their necessities seemed to require.

But the prisoners were indebted to Mr. Parker for exertions of a different nature. By his personal affidavities—

by his feeling representations to humane creditors, the number of the prisoners, which, as I have already mentioned, amounted at first to 163, were towards the close of the disorder reduced to 39, by which means their numbers were lessened and consequently the danger. Nor was his benevolence confined to personal exertions; for he not only in most instances sacrificed his own exertions to the general good, by relinquishing his fees, which were his chief support, but in several instances he did the duty of others by contributing himself towards the payment of lawyers fees, where they only detained the poor.

Such tender treatment, such humane care of indigent and afflicted prisoners cannot be too highly applauded, and whilst it is the lot of unfortunate individuals to be imprisoned for debt, it must be a great consolation to them to be placed under the care of a man possessed of so much humanity as Mr. Parker. Certainly such conduct ought to be mentioned not only as a tribute of applause; but as a stimulus to others who may be similarly situated, to do the same. In a word, Mr. Parker's treatment of his prisoners, when known, will ever meet with the approbation of all good citizens.*

I shall now conclude this article, with respect to the poor, by a few general observations. During the whole of this calamitous period, such was the extraordinary liberality of our fellow citizens in granting donations; and such the unremitting attention of the Committee in distributing them, that notwithstanding the distressed were by far more numerous than at any previous period in this city; yet there was no individual at a loss for the necessaries of life, for medical aid, or for nurses, provided the case was made known to the Committee, who not only sat with unwearyed patience from morning to night to listen to the incessant applications of hundreds; but as has been already observed, had people employed to seek out for objects of distress.

* Part of this, with respect to Mr. Parker's humanity, appeared in some of our public prints under an anonymous signature; but from such a source nothing can be averred with certainty. It, however, gives me pleasure to inform my readers, that from what I have learnt from gentlemen of veracity, who, during part of this awful period were prisoners, no man could have acted better than Mr. Parker in such a situation.

There is one class of distressed objects, whom, as I omitted to mention in the preceding pages it may not be improper to introduce here, viz. the children of necessitous persons, whose parents were cut off by death. - Mr. Mathew Carey, in his history of the Malignant Fever prevalent in Philadelphia in the year 1793, observes, that the Bettering-House (Alms-House) there, in which such helpless objects had been usually placed, was barred against them ; " Many of these little innocents (says he) were actually suffering for want of even common necessaries. The death of their parents and protectors, which should have been the strongest recommendation to public charity, was the very reason of their distress, and of their being shunned as a pestilence. The case, however, was widely different with us ; for no sooner had the parents of these little ones expired, than if they were not taken care of by some of their friends or relations, there was always some persons of humanity who would represent their case to the Committee, by whose orders they were immediately removed to a part in the Alms-House appropriated to their reception.

By the above remark, however, I would by no means wish to be understood as throwing any reflection against the citizens of Philadelphia for being deficient in point of humanity. On the contrary, many of the inhabitants displayed a benevolence and philanthropy which in so awful a period may be equalled, but never can be surpassed. But the *Yellow Fever* was at that time a new disorder, or at least little known in the United States : and terrific as it really was, both in its appearance and effects, it still excited more terror than was necessary or just. Hence in many cases humanity, friendship, parental and filial affection were all swallowed up in a regard to self preservation ; and this will ever be the case in any country when an all devouring pestilence makes its *first* appearance. But in the last autumn the disorder was better known, as it had repeatedly visited some of our most populous cities, and experience had sufficiently evinced, that such persons as confined themselves to their houses, run little, if any greater risque of infection than those who were constantly conversant amongst the sick. Hence, if it should be the Divine pleasure, that we should again be visited either here or in any

other place of the United States, by this awful disorder, its horrors will, in all probability, be greatly alleviated, as few will be found so timorous as to be unwilling to discharge the duties of humanity to the distressed.

Before I conclude this article, I cannot help taking notice of the distress in which some poor people were involved in consequence of the rigid manner in which some unfeeling landlords have exacted their rents. Forgetful that their poor tenants had been sick, that they had large families and that they had been able to earn nothing during a calamitous season of three months, they notwithstanding insisted on the immediate payment of the original stipulated bargain: In consequence of which, the little property which these poor people possessed were sold by the constable at vendue, and they exposed in consequence thereof to the utmost distress. It was natural in this time of general calamity for every unfortunate individual to look up to the committee for relief; the donations, were intended for the immediate exigence of the indigent and sick, not for the payment of house-rent; for, liberal as they were, had the committee thought proper to appropriate them in this manner, they would have speedily been absorbed in such a manner as to fill the pockets of the rich, whilst the poor would have remained in the same state of misery and distress.

But whilst some landlords acted with the utmost rapacity, the conduct of many was such as reflects the greatest honour upon their characters. Of these some forgave the rent for one quarter altogether; and others have considerably indulged their tenants by procrastinating the payment till such time as they should find it convenient. Men of this last description have the ineffable satisfaction of having contributed to the relief of the distressed, whilst the former being actuated by an insatiable desire of gain, seek only for happiness in their gold, which, if they had not been determined to be blind, they could have easily seen, would contribute very little towards relieving them from the yellow fever or any other pestilential disorder.

DONATIONS.

Sept. 25.	R	ECEIVED from Walter Bowne, dols.	10
28.	A Friend at Albany by the Mayor,	50	
	Bartholomew Cowan,	10	
29.	James Van Dyk, sen.	10	
30.	Mr. Henry Vanvalin,	dols.	10
October 1.	From Mr. G. G. Boffett, 12 bottles syrup of vinegar, and 2 do. vinegar of four thieves.		
	From Mr. Delaunier, 6 bottles syrup of vinegar and 6 do. raspberry vinegar and 4 pots of West India sweet meats.		
	From Mr. Hendrick Maston, of Poughkeepsie, 1 lamb and 6 fowls.		
	From a Gentleman of this city, Cash dols.	50	
2.	Garret Vanhorn,	10	
	John Segar,	5	
	Boonen Graves, by Ald. Coles,	100	
	Isaac Torbiss, 1 barrel superfine flour.		
3.	John Jacob Lansing,	dols.	25
	A Friend, directed to Ald. G. Furman,	30	
	Mr. John M'Vickar,	100	
	Mr. Thomas Lowndes, 40 loaves of bread.		
	The Inhabitants of the town of West-Chester, by Thomas Franklin and Doctor Seaman; a cart load of herbs and roots.		
	Captain Obadiah Congar,	dols.	10
	A. B. by the hands of Mr. John Bogert,	20	
	Mr. Samuel Campbell, 4 large bag of potatoes, beets, &c.		
	Mr. Joseph Rose, 1 hogsthead of Molasses.		
4	Messieurs M'Comb, by Ald. J. Bogart, dols.	20	
	The Rev. J. H. Livingston, 50 bushels of potatoes, 1 cart load of turnips, cabbages and other vegetables.		

Octob. 4. Capt. Thomas Smith, 51 heads of cabbages,
 1 basket of carrots, 2 bushels turnips, rad-
 dishes, thyme, &c.

Mr. Isaac Kibbe, by R. Underhill, 1 bbl. pork.

5. Mr. George Gofman, 90 fowls, 11 ducks,
 20 lb. of butter, and dols. 30.

A Citizen A. K. by M. B. to Alderman Beck-
 man. dols. 20.

A widow, by Aldr. De la Montanye, dols. 5.

Mr. George Lindsay. dols. 30.

Mr. John P. Roome, by G. Furman, dols. 10.

Isaac L. Kipp. by do. dols. 20.

The inhabitants of the town of Bergen by the
 Rev. John Cornelison 8 sheep, 921 cabbages,
 28 bags and 1 cart load of potatoes, 9 bags
 and 1 cart load of apples, 21 fowls, 2 hams,
 4 pieces of pork, 4 bags of flour, 10 lb.
 of butter, 2 loads of pumpkins and dol. 1.

A Lady by Mr. J. Bogert. dols. 8.

6 Mr. Ephraim Hart, by G. Furman, dols. 25.

Messrs. Thomas Pearsall and Son. dols. 100.

Mr. Andrew Morris, by G. Furman. dols. 50.

Mr. Alexr. M'Donald by I. Bogert, dols. 10.

A Friend, by Ald. I. Bogert, dols. 10.

Mr. Huybert Van Wagenen, dols. 50.

Messrs. David Hunt, and John Holdron, at
 Powles hook ferry, 80 fowls.

Mr. Dominick Lynch, 1 ox, 2 pigs, 2 lambs,
 and 16 bushels potatoes.

J. K. B. sent to the alms house, 44 fowls.

The inhabitants of Bergen point by Mr. C.
 Reuellbonnes 20 bushels of potatoes, about
 50 cabbages, some carrots and pumpkins.

The inhabitants of the town of Rahway by
 Mr. William Shotwell 9 barrels, and 1 cwt.
 Indian meal, 3 do. rye meal, 23 sheep and
 lambs, 366 fowls, 58 and a half bushels of
 apples, 20 ducks, 20 pumpkins, 1 barrel of
 vinegar, 163 bushels potatoes, 2 barrels
 corn, some beets, straw and catnip.

The Inhabitants of the town of Flushing, by
 Messieurs Effingham Embree and Abraham

Octob. 6. Franklin, 26 sheep, 78 fowls, 37 bushels of potatoes, 16 bbls. Indian meal, 5 do flour, a quantity of vegetables, straw, catnip and &c. also, the following, directed to the Mayor, 45 sheep, 74 bush. potatoes, 87 fowls, 21 bbls. Indian meal, 8 barrels rye meal, 4 barrels of flour, 4 barrels apples and 85 cabbages.

8. Flaman Ball, Esq. by the Mayor, dols. 10
 Mr. William Williams, by G. Furman, 30
 The Congregation and Inhabitants at the Scotch Plains, Essex county, state of New-Jersey, by the Rev. Mr. Vanhorn and Jedediah Swan, Esq. 3 barrels of Indian meal, 43 bushels of potatoes, 6 sheep and lambs, 38 fowls, 18 cabbages, $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. rye meal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pork, and 10 pumpkins.

The Inhabitants of the city of Albany, part of a donation advised of before 7 doz. bottles of castor oil, by Mr. Thomas Eddy. 84 barrels of flour, 1 do. rye, 1 bag superfine do. 1 barrel of pork, 1 bag of beans, 3 casks potatoes, 2 cheeses, and 3 pair of shoes, by Mr. Barrent Bleecker.

The Inhabitants of the town of Troy, by Mr. E. Morgan, 5 barrels prime pork, 1 do. m'ess-beef, 14 do. flour, 1 do. middlings, 1 do. Indian meal, 1 do cheese, 1 do. bread, 5 firkins and 2 tubs of butter.

The Inhabitants of Pleasant Valley, town of Clinton, Dutchess county, by Messieurs John Wood, Jacob R. Duryee, and William Ely, 4 barrels Indian meal, 42 lb. of butter, 8 cheeses, 138 fowls, 3 turkeys, 2 ducks, 3 sheep, 30 lb. of pork, 1 bag of corn and a parcel of potatoes.

9. The Inhabitants of the city of Hudson, by Thomas Jenkins, Esq. Mayor, directed to Mr. R. Underhill, 18 barrels rye meal, 8 do. Indian meal, 1 do. beans, 3 do. wheat flour, 1 do. herbs, 26 sheep, 12 cheeses, 3 hams, 24 bushel of potatoes, 7 bottles castor oil, 2 cords of wood and 3 fowl.

Octob. 9 The Inhabitants of the town of Fishkill, by Messieurs Joseph Jackson, W. B. Verplanck, and John Drake, Jun. 184 fowls, 83 bushels potatoes, 63 cabbages, 50 lb. of beef, 3 bushels of corn, 15 sheep and lambs, 5 turkeys, 2 barrels Indian meal, 55 lb. of pork, 1 load of wood, 1 barrel of cyder, 4 cheeses, 30 bushels of apples, 20 lb butter, 3 hams, 4 1-2 bushels wheat, 41 lb. of flour, 8 ducks and cash, 71 dols. 37 cents.

The Inhabitants of the town of Fishkill, by Messieurs Dan. C. Verplanck and Martin Wiltz, 30 sheep, 2 pigs, 123 fowls, 1 turkey, 98 bushels potatoes, 3 bushels and 2 barrels apples, 1 barrel rye-meal, 3 1-2 bushels Indian meal, 15 pound butter, 3 cwt. flour, and 1 barrel do. with dols. 57 and 25 cents.

The Inhabitants of the town of Poughkeepsie, Washington and Standford, by Messieurs Wm. Emmot and James Bramble, 8 cheeses, 13 sheep and lambs, 40 1-2 bushels and a parcel potatoes, 18 cabbages, 1-2 bushel beans, 1-2 do. beets, 6 lb. bacon, 42 fowls, 1 ham, 4 bush. wheat, 1 tub and 1 pot butter, 3 bbls. Indian meal, 1 do. rye, 5 do. flour, 2 do. apples, 1 load of wood, 2 turkeys, 1 bushel corn, 1 do. rye, with 50 cents cash.

Mr. Jacob Sherred, by Alder. G. Furman, dols. 50.

Mr. Cuffy Cerf, by do. dols. 5.

The inhabitants of the town of Poughkeepsie by Capt. Abel Smith, 57 sheep, 1 ox, 1 heifer, 3 cheeses, 2 barrels Indian meal, 2 do. flower, 2 loads wood, 24 bushels potatoes, and a parcel of pork.

The Gentlemen Boarders at New Utrecht Mount, by Mr. J. Pater, inclosed to Ald. G. Furman, dols. 81.

The inhabitants of the township of New Utrecht, by Messrs. Simon Cortelyou, Aurt. Van Pelt, and William Cropsey, 6 sheep,

Octob. 9. 159 bushels potatoes, 30 do. apples, 124 fowls, 140 cabbages, 350 eggs, 2 1-2 cwt. rye meal, 4 bushels turnips, 1 barrel shad, 2 geese, with a parcel of pumkins.

10 Mr. A. B. at Norfolk by Mr. David Harriod, dols. 5

An afflicted widow, by the Mayor, dols. 20

Mr. Archabald Gifford, Newark, an excellent side of beef 370 lbs.

Messrs. J. and N. Remmey, 162 pieces of earthen-ware.

The inhabitants of the town of Schenectady 1 barrel of pork, 2 hhds, and 1 tierce with 2 loads of potatoes, 38 bushels of pease, 1 bag of beans, 1 barrel of onions, 2 do. flour, and 8 pumpkins.

Mr. John Goodeve, 1 waggon load potatoes, turnips, cabbages, beets, carrots and radishes.

The Inhabitants of New Baltimore, county of Albany, 4 bags of flour, 2 do. rye meal, and 2 loads of wood.

11. Mr. Joshua Waddington, by Mr. W. Bayard. dols. 150

Mr. Henry Waddington, 100

Mr. Herman Le Roy, 100

Mr. William Bayard, 100

Mr. Henry Seaman, by Ald. Coles, 50

Charles Roach, Esq. (of Newtown, L. I.) 2 hams, a parcel of onions and parsley, with cash, dols. 12

The Inhabitants of the western district of Newton, by Charles Roach, Esq. 60 bushels potatoes, 12 do. turnips, 12 do. apples, 2 do. onions, 1 cwt. rye meal, 3 do. Indian, 2 baskets beans, 2 quarters of beef, 6 sheep, with a parcel of cabbage, pumkins, and beets.

Mr. Joseph Fox, (Brooklyn, L. I.) by Mr. Watkies, dols. 5

The Inhabitants of the town of Coxsakie, by Leonard Bronk, and Robert Burrel, Esq.

Octob. 11. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, 110 bushels of potatoes, 10 do. wheat, 10 do. rye, 34 fowls, 70 1-2 lb. of pork, 16 1-2 lb. of butter, 3 1-2 bushels corn, 3 1-2 do. beans, 1 barrel shad, 1 do. wheat, 114 lb wheat flour, with a quantity of vegetables and cash, dols. 11

Mr. James Stuart, 20 doz. 6d. loaves of bread.

12. Mr. John Town of Hoboken ferry, 100 very excellent cabbages.

Mr. Thomas Gautier of Bergen point, to Ald. I. Bogert, 50 cabbages, 2 bags wheat flour, and 5 bags potatoes.

Mr. John Angus, of the city of Perth Amboy, 1 cart load of potatoes, 2 doz. cabbages, with some raddishes and herbs. dols.

Mr. Pascal N. Smith, by Ald. G. Furman, 30

Mr. Jarvis's porter-room, 80

13. The Gentleman Boarders at Mrs. Anthony's, at Col. Willet's place, Coerlears hook, by Mr. Nathaniel Bloodgood, dols. 50

Mr. Daniel Babcock, by Dr. Kissam, 100

Mr. George Remsen, 9 very good sheep.

14. Mr. Thomas Buchannan, 2 bbls. oat meal, and cash, dols. 100

A. G. of Eliz. Town. by Ald. G. Furman, 10

J. N. S. ditto by do. 10

The Society of Caldwell parish, New-Jersey, by Thadeus Russel, and John Corby, 135 fowls, 3 bags potatoes, 1 bag quinces, and 1 tub of butter.

The Inhabitants of Elizabeth town, by Jonathan Hampton, Esq. 1 bbl. cyder, 6 bushels apples, 4 bushels potatoes, 1 bushel beets, 1 bushel carrots, fukory, horse raddish, and some turnips, with dols. 20

The Inhabitants of Newtown, L. I. by Dr. Richard Lawrence, directed to Alderman G. Furman, 20 bushels Indian meal, 35 bushels potatoes, 8 cabbages, 1 basket beets, 10 pumpkins, 7 1-2 bush. of apples, and 1 cwt. fine flour.

Elizabeth town, N. J. by Elias Dayton, Esq. 1 keg rice, 4 cheeses, 2 bags meal, 5 loads

Octob. 14. potatoes, 1 load of cabbages, 3 sheep, 1 load apples, 1 load pumpkins, 30 bunches onions, some loose beets, 3 quarters mutton, 1 piece of beef, 4 pieces of pork and 4 bundles herbs.

16. The Inhabitants of Lansingburgh, by Mr. Ezra Hitchcock, and forwarded by Mr. Henry I. Wyckoff, directed to the Mayor, dols. 175
The Gentlemen boarding at Mr. Tyler's, presented by Wm. Robinson, dols. 100
Mr. Manassah Salter, by Ald. I. Bogert, 50
Mr. Sigismund, Hugget, by Ald. Furman, 25
Mr. Alex. Peacock, 1 waggon load potatoes, and dols. 10
John Watts, Esq. 1 fat ox, 4 fat sheep, and 4 bbls. Indian meal.

The Inhabitants of the North-east part of the town of North-East; and the South-east part of the town of Livingston, by James Winchel, Martin E. Winchel; and Thomas Haywood, their committee, 196 fowls, 17 cheeses, 2 bushels corn, 20 bush. potatoes, 1 tub butter, 1 lamb; also by Captain North, 46 fowls, 11 ducks, 5 turkeys, 1 bushel dried apples, 1 piece of pork, 8 bushels of potatoes, 1 bbl. do. 20 cabbages, 18 lb. butter, 1 ham. dols. 3 75 cents.

The town of Fishkill, by Wm. B. Verplank, Joseph Jackson, and John Drake, jun. their committee, 12 sheep, 33 bushels potatoes, 2 do. apples, 70 fowls, 4 turkeys, 3 ducks, 2 lb. butter.

The town of Beekman, 1 cwt. wheat flour, 1 cheese, 6 lb. butter, 38 fowls, 26 bushels potatoes, 45 lb. rye meal.

Newton (L. I.) by Simon Remsen, 14 bbls. Indian meal, 1 fine do. 2 bbls wheat flour, 41 fowls, 95 bushels potatoes, 21 do. apples, 32 cabbages, 6 lb. butter, and a quantity of pumpkins, and dols. 15

Rhinebeck and Clinton towns, Dutchess county. by Wm. Radcliff, Everardus Bogardus,

Octob. 16. Hans Rienstend and Cyrus Hart, their committee, 2 heads of cattle, 59 sheep, 356 fowls, 246 bushels potatoes, 16 1-2 bushels turnips, 29 pumpkins, 21 cabbages, 15 barrels apples, 16 bushels do. 1 bushel rye, 1 pig, 13 lb. butter, 2 bbls. middling, 5 pieces pork, 6 barrels flour, 2 turkeys, 19 bushels corn, 6 1-2 loads wood, 4 barrels rye meal, 6 cheeses, 2 bushels flour, 2 do. buckwheat, 1 barrel indian meal, 2 1-4 cwt and 1-2 tierce rice, 1 tub butter, 2 bushels wheat, 2 geese, 27 dols. 84 cents, and an order on Thomas Maul, Esq. from A Marweller for dols. 10

17. Frederic-Guion, New Rochelle, directed to Nicholas Carmer, 2 bls. indian meal, 2 bls. and 2 bags potatoes, 1 bbl. vinegar. Newark. directed to Nicholas Carmer, potatoes, pumpkins, apples, indian meal, fowls, 24 pairs of shoes, and dols. 3, cents 56 Mr. Abraham Labagh, by Mr. Samuel Burrow, dols. 15 David Hunt, of Powles Hook, 8 bushels potatoes, 300 carrots, 50 cabbages. 15 pumpkins-
South part of Newton, forwarded by Garret H. Van Waggenan, 73 bushels potatoes, 16 bushels apples, 11 1-2 cwt. indian meal, 2 barrels do. 27 cabbages, 14 pumpkins, 3 quarters beef, 1 sheep, 33 lb. salt beef, 3 fowls, dols. 10

Mr. John Turner jun. dols. 50

18. Mr. John Dennis jun. of N. Brunswick, dols. 5 The inhabitants of Bergen, by the Rev. John Cornelison, 17 bags meal, dols. 93, cents 62 Staten Island, a collection made by the Rev. Richard Moore, rector of St. Andrews church, Richmond, by Mr. John M'Vickar, directed to alderman G. Furman, dols. 100 Capt. Leonard Davis, Poughkeepsie, 24 bush. potatoes, 4 cheeses, 2 sheep, 1 bag flour, 9 fowls, and 11 cabbages.

Ozob. 19. A small number of the inhabitants of Phillip's town, Dutchess county, by their committee, John Leckley, and Joshua Horton, 3 tubs butter, 8 or 10 bushels fauce, 8 fowls, and 1 bag indian meal.

The inhabitants of the town of Claverack, and Hudson, forwarded by S. Edwards, Esq. 4 barrels rye flour, 1 1-2 barrels wheat flour, 3 1-2 barrels indian meal, 47 bushels potatoes, 1 bushel carrots, 3 sheep, 15 fowls, 30 pumpkins, 1 barrel beans, 1 ham, some cabbages, &c.

The Mechanic society of Hudson, forwarded by Samuel Wigton, their secretary, 20 sheep.

Peter Remsen, 1 lamb.

The inhabitants of the town of Kinderhook, forwarded by Nicholas Kettle, Hendrick A Van Dyck, John J. Van Alstyne, Isaac Vanderpelt, and Cornelius Silvester, their committee, 84 bushels potatoes, 8 sheep, 30 fowls, 13 barrels meal, 1 steer, and dols. 39

An unknown person, dols. 20

The inhabitants of Connecticut farms, by Mr. Jonas Wade, a quantity of vegetables and 15 fowls.

A gentleman of New-York, who during the sickness, resided in New-Jersey, by Ald. G. Furman, dols. 100

Captain Brown, of the sloop Maria, from Peekskill, 1 load potatoes, 3 tubs butter, 2 cabbages, 8 fowls, 1 bag indian meal.

Messrs. John and Joseph Stevenson, and Dr. White, from the ship Sarah; captain Copper, 4 sheep, and 4 pigs.

Sir John Temple, by Mr. Salter, dols. 50

Mr. John Willes, dols. 2

Mr. Jedediah Olcott, dols. 3

Mr. Bryan Little, dols. 5

Mr. John M'Leod, dols. 10

Mr. Collin Gillespie, dols. 50

Oct. 19. The inhabitants of Sheneclady, directed to the mayor, dols. 133

The inhabitants of the upper part of the town of Rhinebeck, Dutches's county, forwarded by captain Isaac Stoutenburgh, junr. 3 barrels rye flour, 16 sheep, 16 bushels potatoes, 3 hogs, 123 fowls, 36 bushels of apples, 43 cabbages, 7 1-2 bushels turnips, 7, geese, 1 hhd. vinegar, 1 fat cow, 4 load wood, 53 lb. bacon, and dols. 121, cts. 70

A few of the inhabitants of Beekman town, Dutches's county, 42 fowls, 1 sheep, 3 turkeys, 6lb. butter, 7 cabbages, 22 bushels potatoes, and 2 cheeses.

Capt. Abihu Pinkham of Hudson, 1 barrel flour.

The town of Charleston, county of Saratoga, forwarded by Thomas Brown, Alexander Gilchrist, Henry Cael, jun. Asher Cook, and John Taylor, their committee, 11 barrels flour, and 5 firkins butter.

A number of the inhabitants of Jamaica, (L. I.) by Eliphalet Wicke, Esq. directed to the mayor, dols. 400, cts. 17

22 An absent citizen on Long Island, G. F. dols. 20

Dirck Ten Brock, Esq. 20 fat sheep.

The town of Franklin, Dutches's county, by Meffrs. Matthew Paterson, Samuel Towner, George Burtch, Joshua Nicherson, and Samuel Cornwell, their committee, 34 fat sheep.

Michael Price, by Alderman G. Furman, dols. 50

Mr. James Arden, by do. dols. 20

The towns of Pawling and Beekman, Dutches's county, 17, bushels potatoes, 19 1-4 do. rye and corn, 2 do onions, 3 cheeses, 28 fowls, 4 1-2lb. butter, 1 bag flour, 2 pieces pork, and 10 cabbages.

A part of the inhabitants of the town of Beekman, Dutches's county, by Meffrs. Jelle

Octob. 22. Oakley, Hezekiah Collin, Martinus Overocker, Samuel Austin Barker, and Joseph Porter their committee, 4 barrels wheat flour, 2 do. Indian meal, 1 do. rye do. 11 sheep, 72 bushels potatoes, 6 do. wheat, 12 do. corn, 2 1-2 do. buckwheat, 3 do. rye, 17 cheeses, 38 fowls, 1 turkey, 2 pigs, 2lb. butter, 1-2 bushel turnips, 72lb. buckwheat meal, 20lb. salt pork, with dols 3, cts. 50

The parish of Springfield, New Jersey, by Wm. Steele, Esq. Mr. Denman, Major Woolley, and Mr. Smith, their committee, 1 fat cow, 4 fat sheep, 106 fowls, 4 ducks, 1 bag buckwheat meal, 75 bushels potatoes, 2 do. turnips, 2 do. corn, 2 do. apples, 31 pumpkins, 30 cabbages, and some beets.

A lady, by Ald. Beekman, dols. 25

Mr. Thomas Tom, by Mr. Nathaniel Bloodgood dols. 30

An unknown friend, 2 doz. bottles castor oil, and dols. 40

Johns Town, Montgomery county, by Richard Dodge, Wm. Egan and James M'Donald, dols. 66, cts. 55

The city of Albany, by the Rev. John Ballots to the mayor, balance of their donations, dols. 417, cts. 55

24 Part of the inhabitants of the town of Clinton, Dutchess county, 11 sheep, 140 fowls, 2 turkeys, 28 loads of wood, 8 bushels of corn, 50 do. potatoes, 3 do. Apples, 4 do. rye, 2 do. buckwheat, 2 barrels flour, 1 do. rye meal, 1 1-2 do. Indian meal, 11 pieces pork, with 3 cheese.

The inhabitants of Bushwick, (L. I.) by Peter I. Schenk, and John Skillman, Esqrs. 42 bushels Indian meal, 143 do. potatoes, 44 do. turnips, 149 1-2 do. apples, 120 cabbages, 36 pumpkins, 16 fowls, 2lb. butter, 20lb. pork, 100 do rye meal, 1 small bundle of tea, and dols. 38, cts. 75

A friend, by T. B. 25 cents.

Octob. 24. The inhabitants of Fishkill, 1 load potatoes, 6 fowls, 8 cabbages, and 1 roll of butter.

The inhabitants of Union village, in Armenia town, Dutcheſs county, by Mr. Solomon Hitchcock, 2 barrels wheat flour. 2 do. rye, 17 cheeſes, 1 bushel wheat, 2 do. corn, 2 do. potatoes, and dols. 6, cts. 25

Enos Nathrop, Esq. of Washington town, 5 bushels potatoes, and 2 do. corn.

A Lady of Rhinebeck by Capt. Peter I. B. Meyers, one fat cow, 8 barrels flour and dols. 53.

Mr. James Thompson of this city 16 blankets and 16 green rugs.

27 The inhabitants of Kingston Ulster county by Peter Mauris Given, Peter Vander Lyn, Tarch De Witt, Jeremiah Dubois and Samuel Freers, on board of capt. William Swart, who generously gave the freight of all the donations sent by him, 107 1-2 bushels turnips and potatoes, 3 barrels apples, 2 do. flour, 5 do. buckwheat meal, 9 do. rye meal, 7 1-2 bushels indian corn, 10 1-4 do. buckwheat, 2 1-2 do. rye, 5 1-2 do. wheat, 8 sheep, 29 loads of wood, and 36 fowls.

The inhabitants of Marble Town by capt William Swart 40 1-2 bushels potatoes, 2 1-2 do. wheat, 2 barrels rye meal, 3 barrels flour, 5 do. buckwheat Meal, 1 do. indian meal, and 1 bag buckwheat.

The Town of Rochester by the same convey, ance 1 bbl. middlings, and 2 bushels apples.

The Town of Hurley, by the same forwarded by Meſſrs. Cornelius Elting, Richard Ten Eyck, and Cornelius Newkirk 3 bushels wheat, 3 do. rye, 16 do. corn, 45 do. potatoes, 16 do. turnips, 5 barrels flour, 1 sheep and 1 cask apples.

The inhabitants of Schenectady 20 barrels flour, 1-2 barrel beef, 1 hoghead and 2 barrels potatoes, 22 cheeſes.

General Gordon, near Albany 2 barrels flour.

Octb. 27. Flatbush (L. I.) by Judge Lott and John Vanderbilt Esq. 3 bags Indian meal, 3 do. rye, 1 peck of beans, 1 pig of 70 pounds, 41 bushels turnips, 140 do. potatoes, 13 do. apples, 12 fowls, 36 cabbages, and 100 pumpkins.

From Col. Aquilla Giles, at Flatbush, 101 dols. collected from the following persons.—

Aquilla Giles,	dols. 25
Charles Clarkson,	10
Peter Stryker,	10
R. Martisen,	10
John Naget,	5
John Cortelyou,	5
Samuel Garreton,	5
Adrian Martisen,	5
Michael Striker,	5
A Lady,	5
Phebe Lefferts,	4
Wm. B. Gifford,	2
Adrian Mortisen, jun.	2
Adrian Mortisen,	1
John Bennum	1
Frederic Cleveland,	2
Doctor Beek,	2
Jacob Lefferts.	2
General Horatio Gates, by Ald. Coles,	50
Capt. Henry Tredwell, by Mr. J. Provost	25
Mr. Archibald Gracie by Ald. Coles.	50
Mr. Hugh Zindon, by Ald. Bogert,	2
Sundry inhabitants of Frederictown, Dutchess county, by Messieurs Consider Cushmon, and Rowland Bailey, 2 bbls. flour, 1 do. rye meal, 72 fowls, 1 tub butter, 1 cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, corn, and 12 cabbages.	
Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont, Dutchess county, 2 very excellent fat cattle, 5 sheep, and	dols. 20
Mrs. Stevens. Clermont,	20
Sundry inhabitants of Clermont, 8 bushels potatoes, 2 1-2 do. corn, 1 1-2 do. wheat, 19 1-2 do potatoes, 3 do. turnips, 1 do. wheat, 4 do. buckwheat, 8 do. corn, 1 ham, 22 1-2 bushel, buckwheat, 13 do rye, 17 1-2 do.	

Octob. 27. corn, 23 1-2 do. potatoes, 14 fowls, 18 lb. of pork, and dols 20, 50 cents.

The village of Pleasant Valley, by Mr. Henry Walters, 1 bbl. rye meal, 14 1-2 bushels potatoes, 1-2 do. turnips, 14 fowls, 12 cabbages, 1-2 bushel dried apples, and 1-2 do. buckwheat.

The town of Florida, Montgomery county, by Messieurs Stephen Reynolds, D. Cady, Daniel M ^{McMaster} and Christian Service, to the Mayor, on board of Capt. James Moore, 54 dollars, with the farther sum of 52 dollars and 32 cents, being the nett proceeds of 54 bushels of wheat, sold by Capt. Moore.— Also, from several citizens of Albany, by the same conveyance, being the nett proceeds of 10 bushels wheat, dols. 9, 68 cents. 4 bushels of rye, 2 do. corn, 6 do. potatoes, and 1 do. turnips.

Mr. Moses Rogers, by Ald. Coles, dols. 50

Thos. Macanafs, Esq. by the Mayor, 50

Sundry inhabitant, of Throgneck, Westchester county, forwarded by Mr. Robert Heaton, 35 bushels potatoes, 6 do. turnips, 9 do. apples, 59 cabbages, 1 bbl. vinegar, 2 pieces of pork, 5 sheep and 1 quarter of beef.

The confistory of the Reformed Dutch Church in Albany, being the amount of a collection made in said church, transmitten by the Rev. Mr. Baffett, to the Mayor, dols. 246

A Citizen of New-York at Albany, by the Mayor, dols. 25

Gozen Ryerss, Esq. Staten Island, 2 sheep, 10 bushels potatoes, 6 do. turnips, and 25 pumpkins, addressed to Alderman Coles.

The inhabitants of Dutchess county, by Messrs. William Emmot, John Mott, James Bramble, Zephaniah Platt, & Solomon Sutherland, Esqrs. of the town of Stanford, 5 bbls. rye meal, 1 do. Indian meal, 150 lb. of pork, 12 bushels potatoes 3 1-2 do. corn, 1 tierce potatoes, 1 tub butter, 6 cheeses, and Zephaniah Platt and Solomon Sutherland, Esqrs. each 4 quarters of beef.

Octob. 30 Pawlings town. Dutcheses county, 12 bushels potatoes, 3 1-2 do. corn.

Poughkeepsie, Dutcheses county, 61 bushels wheat, 6 1-2 do. corn, 3 do. rye, 49 cheeses, 1 bbl. rye meal, 1 pot and 1 firkin butter, 1 do. pork, 8 fowls, 10 bushels potatoes, 2 sheep and some beets.

The towns of Flatlands and Gravesend, Kings county, L. I. by Henry I. Lott, and John Garrison, Esq. 180 bushels, potatoes, turnips and apples, 35 fowls, 4 bags Indian meal, 11 lb. of butter and 50 cabbages.

Mr. Benj. Strong, by Ald. G. Furman, dols. 25

Mr. John Post, by T. B. 30

Jeremiah Vanderbilt, Esq. of Brooklyn, L. I. one fat shoat, 6 bushels, potatoes, 6 do. turnips, 1 bag of apples and 20 cabbages.

The consistory of the church of Orange town, in Rockland county, 11 1-2 cwt. rye meal, 77 bushels potatoes, 6 do. apples, 1000 wt. Indian meal, 300 wt. buckwheat meal, 16 loads of wood, 107 pumkins, 12 cabbages, and dols. 100, 72 cents.

Mr. Lemuel Wells, by Ald. G. Furman, dols. 50

Nov. 2. German town, Columbia county, by Mr. Philip Rockfeller, and James Kent, their committee, 30 bushels potatoes, 12 do. buckwheat, 8 do. corn, 4 do. rye and 12 cabbages.

Carmel town, Dutcheses county, by Messieurs John Crane, Devou Bailey and Michael Vandevoot, their committee, 1 bbl. flour, 4 1/2 fowls, 4 bbls. rye meal, 9 do. buckwheat meal, 3 cheeses, 34 bushels potatoes, 2 sheep, 28 fowls, 2 bbls. Indian meal, 1 do. buckwheat meal, 1 cwt. do. 1cwt. flour, 1 cwt. of rye-meal, and 1 dol.

The inhabitants of Ryeneck by Messrs. Samuel Deal, and Theophilus Marselis, 1 fat flear, 1 side of beef, 2 bbls. of flour, 10 do. indian meal, 2 do. vinegar, 30 bushels potatoes, 1

Nov. 6. A friend to the poor, by Ald. Furman, dolls. 100
 Mr. Wm. A. Hardenbrook, by do. dolls. 15
 Mr. Johu Mills, by Mr. Arcularius, dolls. 25
 Capt. Lucas Van Allen, from Kinderhook, 1
 bbl. of rye-meal, & 2 dols. 50 cents.
 The inhabitants of Smith-town, Suffolk county,
 by Mr. Benjamin B. Blidenburgh delivered
 to Ald. G. Furman, 78 dolls. 37 cents
 Messrs. John Cantine, and Gerardus Haagen-
 burgh, of Marbletown, each one bbl. of buck-
 wheat meal.
 A friend to the poor, 34 loads of wood.
 The inhabitants of Schenectady 5 barrels of
 flour.
 The city of Albany, 3 bbls. onions, 1 do. hard
 bread, 1 do. beans, 1-2 do. indian meal, 8 do.
 potatoes, with 2 tierces of carrots & beats.
 The inhabitants of Dutches County 2 sheep, 4
 fowls, 5 1-2 bushels buckwheat.
 The Presbyterian Church in Albany, being their
 collection made on Sunday 28th Oct. trans-
 mitted to the mayor, by Messrs. H. Wood-
 ruff, and W. Bloodgood, dolls. 202 6 cents
 The inhabitants of Rahway, and its neighbor-
 hood, by Mr. William Shotwell, to the may-
 or, 45 bushels potatoes, 4 bushels of apples,
 21 bbls. indian & rye meal, 4 sheep, 42 fowls
 4 bushels corn, 13 1-2 do. turnips, a parcel
 of pumkins and straw with dolls. 20
 The inhabitants of the town of Southhold (L. I.)
 by Mr. E. Robbins, dolls. 13 81 cents
 A friend to the poor, by Mr. John Out-
 hout, dolls. 75
 The inhabitants of Johns'town, Montgomery
 county, a balance of their donation, by Mr.
 Richard Dodge, dolls. 4 58 cents
 Mr. William Sheden, by Ald. G. Furman,
 dolls. 50
 Mr. Frederick Van Cortlandt, of Yonkers, West
 Chester county, by Mr. Henry White,
 dolls. 50

Nov. 12. Capt. Wm. Legg, from Saugertie, Ulster County, one load of wood, from Benjamin Snider.

John Brink, 1 barrel of potatoes.

James Reinfen, 1 bushel do.

13. The church and community called Shakers, at New Lebanon, by Mr. David Meachom, their overseer, 21 bbls. prime beef, 1 large cask, and 6 bbls. wheat flour containing 1576 lbs. 8 large casks, and 7 bbls. rye flour, containing 5247 lbs. 3 casks of white beans, containing 21 bushels, 1 bbl. containing 3 bushels 67 do. onions, 21 1-2 bushels carrots, 104 do. potatoes, 1 bbl. containing 122 lbs. cheese 2 bbls. Indian meal, with 40 dollars, 23 of which was paid for freight.

14. Mr. Marine Le Brun, by Ald. J. Post, dolls. 25
 Mr. Robinson Thomas, of Elizabeth town, by
 Mr. Joel Davis, 45 loads of wood.

The Corporation of New-Brunswick, in New Jersey, forwarded by Abraham Schuyler, President of the Corporation, by Mr. Staats Van Deusen, 2 barrels buckwheat meal, 1 bag Indian do. 1 roll of butter and 11 load of wood, and cash, dolls. 189 dolls. 70 cents.

A few of the inhabitants of the parish of South Hampton, (L. I.) by Messrs. Uriah Rogers, Benjamin Hunting, and David Roze, their committee, to the mayor, dolls. 23 50 cent.

Uriah Rogers, Esq. of South Hampton, by Mr. Jacob Concklin, 2 bbls. beef.

16. Mr. Peter Fenton, by Mr. J. Marshall, dolls. 10
 Mr. Jeremiah Marshall, dolls. 10

The Inhabitants of Albany, by Captain Moore, 10 barrels of flour, and 4 casks.

The inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, King's County, collected by Mr. T. Peterman, Fenton, John Williams, Peter Wyckoff, John D. Clark, and many others, dolls. 31 cents 7

Nov. 16. The congregation of Clarks-Town, Rockland county, by Isaac Blanch, Esq. 23 bags of flour, 112 bags of Indian meal, 11 bags of potatoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a load of wood, and dols. 5

17. A gentleman at Newtown, by Mr. C. Van Wag-anen, dolls. 8

From the town of Mindon in Albany county, by Messieurs Robert M'Farlane and Conrad Gansevoort, dols. 56

The vestry of St. Peter's church at Albany, forwarded by the Rev. T. Ellison, by Mr. Philip Ten Eyck, a collection made in that church the 28th October, for the relief of their distressed fellow citizens in this city, 107 dols. 87 cents.

The congregation of Clarkstown, by Captain Abraham Taiman, 7 bags of rye flour, 5 bags of buckwheat, 1 do. of Indian meal, 13 do. of potatoes, 4 baskets, of do. 3 bushels of do. 4 loads of wood, 3 lb. of butter, and 3 dols. 12 cents.

W. C. addresed to Ald. Furman, dols. 100

The Presbyterian congregation, at Huntington. L. I. forwarded by Ebenezer Platt, Esq. on board of Captain James Long, 30 loads of wood, 3 fat sheep, 20, fowls, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of apples, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. of turnips, 1 do. of potatoes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. of Indian meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of rye meal, and 13 dols. 75 cents.

20. Mr. Peter Corne, West Chester, by George Douglas Jun. 30 dols.

22. The town of Livingston, Dutches County by the hands of Baily Hathaway, 8 Bushels containing Rye, Buckwheat and Potatoes, for the poor.

23. From the town of New-Rochelle, a collection made by Newbury Davenport Esq. and brought by Messrs. James Pine, and John Palmer who gave the freight, 62 Bushels of Potatoes, 15 do. of Turnips 33 do. cf Irdi.

an Corn ground, and delivered in 10 Barrels of Indian Meal, one sheep, also 10 Bushels of Turnips by another conveyance, and 49 dols. 50 cents.

24. From the Presbyterian Congregation at Huntington L. I. forwarded by Ebenezer Platt Esq. on board of Capt. Jacob Johnson, 18 loads of wood, 2 pair of shoes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels of Turnips and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. of Potatoes. A friend to the poor, one Barrel of Buckwheat Meal, sent to the Alms House.

25. From Mr. Miller, one load of Cabbages.

27. The Presbyterian congregation, at Huntington L. I. by Capt. James Long, 7 and $\frac{1}{2}$ loads of wood.

28. The Fire Company No. 11 by their committee Nicholas V. Antwerp, Stephen Smith and Theunis Quick, 40 dols. 51 cents. Charles L. Camman by I. B. Coles 100 dols. The Presbyterian church at Stratford in the State of Connecticut by the hands of A. Mc. Ewen, Esq. 33 dols. 11 cents.

30. From a part of the inhabitants of Yonkers, 7 barrels of Indian meal, 2 do. of buckwheat, 2 do. of Indian corn, about 22 bushels of turnips and potatoes and 2 fat sheep, and 193 dols.

Mr. Richard Ward of East Chester, by Mr. James Hunt, one barrel of beef.

A few of the people of Cambridge Washington County, by James Ervin, from Jonathan Dore, Esq. 100 dols.

Dec. 1. Mr. Isaac Van Wart of Mountpleasant, 1 bag of rye meal, 2 do. of Indian meal, 2 do. of potatoes 1 do. turnips, by Capt Riqua.

By the Hon. Selah Strong Esq. from the inhabitants of Southold River Head and Brookhaven in Suffolk County, 130 dols. 36 cents.

The inhabitants of the town of Fishkill, from William B. Verplanck, Joseph Jackson and John Drake Jun. their committee; by the

Dec. 3. hands of John Drake Jun. for part of a load of wood 5s. and 20 dols.

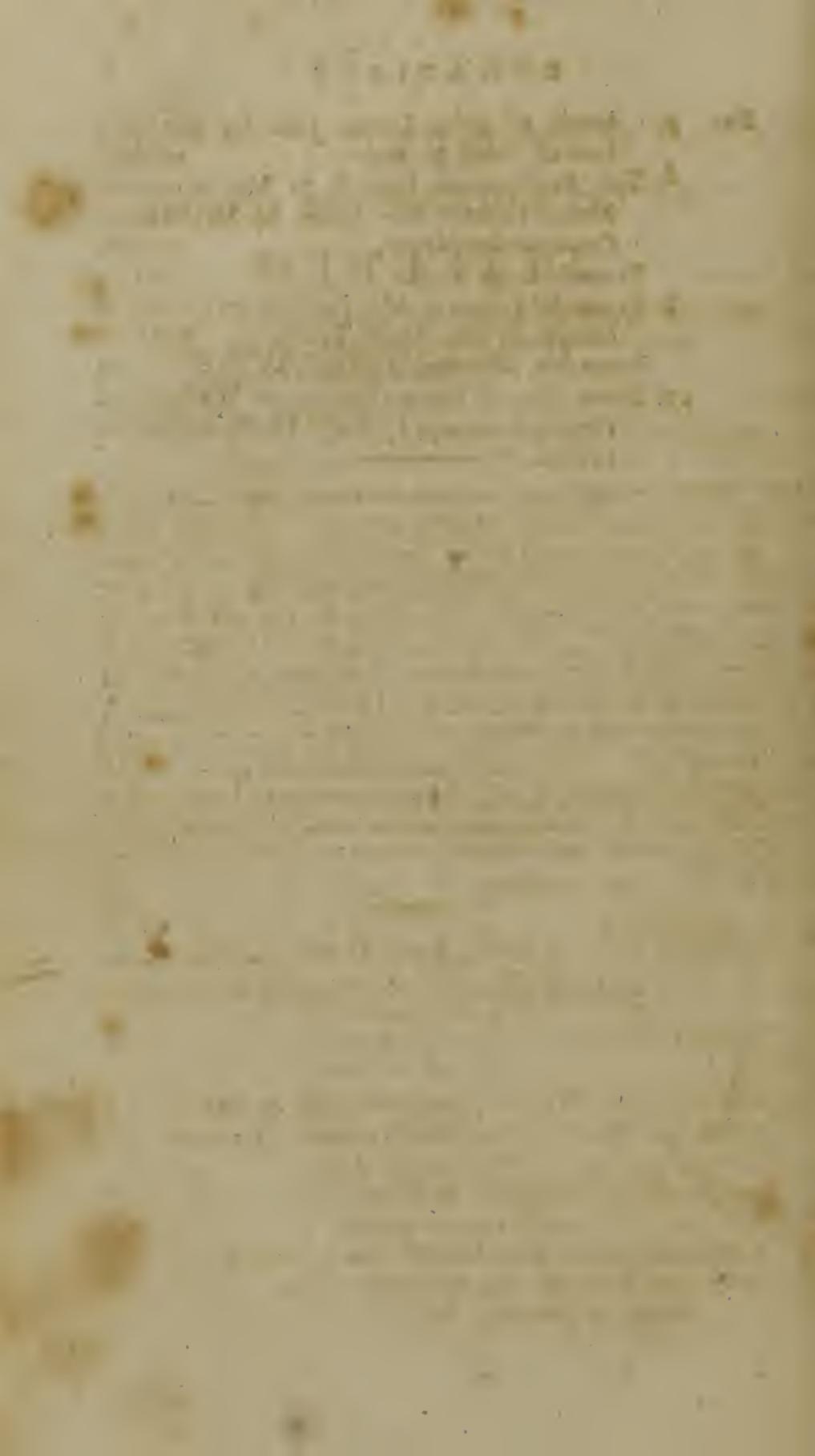
5. The Presbyterian Church in Morris town in Morris County New Jersey by Mr. Mathew Crane to the Mayor, 57 dols.

From I. L. by T. B. dols. 5

8. From the Jurors at Mr. Bardin's on a cause of lunacy, by Mr. James Tylee, dols. 10

From Mr. Thomas Williams, by T. B. 10

10. From Mr. William Thorn, of Washington, Dutchesf county, by Capt. Hoyt, 2 quarters of beef.



A

L I S T

OF THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS INTERRED

IN THE SEVERAL BURYING GROUNDS IN THE CITY
OF NEW-YORK, AND AT BELLEVUE, AND
POTTERS-FIELD,

FROM AUGUST 1—TO NOVEMBER 14, 1798.

BEFORE the Reader begins to peruse the following list, I would wish to apprise him of the materials from which it is composed. They are the books of the different sextons and other persons having the charge of burying grounds in this city, at Potter-Field and Bellevue. It has however unfortunately happened that the sextons of two of the smaller congregations were absent during a great part of the calamity, and in these the names of the dead were only given by memory, and in other instances, the books have not been kept with that accuracy which could have been wished. To ascertain with precision the names of all the deceased, their occupations, &c. I have used my utmost exertions. With this view I have compared the books of the sextons with the list kept by the Health-Committee, and wherever there was a difference, I have, by personal application to the friends of the deceased, endeavoured as far as possible to rectify the mistake, and also where the orthography appeared erroneous, to correct it as well as I could, and by annexing to the names, the trade, occupation, age, place of nativity or some other circumstance to point out the particular person intended and thus to remove the doubts of people at a distance. But whatever pains may be taken in a thing of this sort, it cannot be expected that it will be entirely free from errors or defects; but I trust it will be found as compleat, as considering the difficulties attending it, could be expected and that in almost every instance it will be found satisfactory.

C. Annexed to some Names denotes that the Person died in the Country. The words printed in Italic after any name, denotes the native country of that person.

ABERNETHY George, Shoemaker and his Son George Æt , 12—33 Barclay-Street, Scotland.
Abespie Joanna, 10 Fair-Street, France.
Abrams John, Marriner, Bellvuc.
Ackerman Abraham, Bayard Lane.
Ackerman David, the wife of, Lumber-Street.
Ackerman William, 249 Greenwich-Street.
Ackle Mary, widow Æt , 69.

Ackley Mr. Clerk, Wall-Street, $\text{\AA}t$, 22.
Adams Robert, mason 63 Murray-Street, $\text{\AA}t$. 40.
Adams Mr. a child of.
Adams Mr. his black woman.
Adams John, Bellevue.
Adams Mr. $\text{\AA}t$, 30.
Aer Michael, Baker, Skinner-Street.
Affleck Robert, Merchant, corner of William and John Streets, $\text{\AA}t$, 50, *Scotland*.
Affleck John, Bellevue.
Agar Joseph, Bellevue.
Agnel Hyacinth, French teacher, the wife and daughter of, 137 William-Street.
Agnew Dorothy, Alms house, consumption.
Allen John, $\text{\AA}t$, 40, *Scotland*.
Allen John, keeper of a lumber yard, near the ship yards.
Allen Mr. a child of $\text{\AA}t$, 5 months.
Allen William, Bellevue.
Allen Hugh, do.
Allen Margaret, do.
Allen James; from the hospital.
Allen Abraham, Bellevue.
Allison James, Baker, Bellevue, *Scotland*
Alstyne Jeronymus, Hannah the flaye of, 15 Liberty-Street.
Alstyne Mary, 47 White-Hall-Street.
Altgilt John, 93 Read-Street.
Always John, Chairmaker, 38 James-Street.
Ames John, Butcher, the wife of, 25 Robinson-Street.
Amory John, Lumber-Street.
Anderson Mrs. a child of, $\text{\AA}t$, 1 Year.
Anderson James, the child of, 63 Cherry-street.
Anderson Hilton, teacher, 47 Whitehall, street, *Ireland*.
Anderson John, the wife of, 50 Beekman-street.
Anderson Miss, decay.
Anderson John, junior, Attorney at Law, 129 Front-street,
Anderson John, auctioneer, 77 Wall-street, $\text{\AA}t$. 68, and wife, $\text{\AA}t$. 51 *Scotland*.
Anderson Samuel, son of Samuel, merchant, Philadelphia.
Anderson Alexander, physician, the wife of, Liberty-Street.
Andrews C. surgeon, 208, Water-Street, *England*.

Angus James, grocer, opposite the hospital. *Scotland*,
Anthony Nicholas, N. Anthony the son of, 34 Frankfort
street.

Apple John, Alms-house.

Archer Joshua, cartman, Division street.

Archer Moses, shoemaker, the child of, 345 Broadway.

Archibald Wm. corner of Cedar and Greenwich Streets.

Arden Mr. — æt 17.

Argyle Sally, Bellevue.

Arhart Mrs. at Mrs. Bruce's, 125 Water street.

Arheron Mrs.

Arland Mr.

Arley Mary, 66 James street.

Artey Mr. æt 38, consumption.

Asgill Mrs. æt 68.

Ashley Mary, Maiden Lane.

Ashmore John, distiller of cordials, Bowery Lane.

Asmus Jacob, 66 E. George street, *Sweden*.

Atkins Isaac, baker, 13 E. George street.

Avery John, shipwright, the child of, 73 Division street.

Avery Joseph, watchman, Broadway.

Ayres Camp, the child of, 50 Beekman street.

B

Babcock captain, of the schooner *Cornelia*, bellevue.

Bach Henry, taylor, wife and two children, 55 Pine street,
Germany.

Bach Harman, Bellevue.

Bailey Abraham, Front street.

Bailey Catharine, 159 Front street.

Bainor John, corner of Church and Warren streets.

Baker Susan, 13 Barclay street.

Baker Miss, æt 20.

Baker Mrs. a child of.

Baker Gardner, proprietor of the Museum, died at Boston.

Baldridge John, apprentice to Jacob Smith, turner, 94
Beekman street.

Ball John, Bellevue.

Ban Mr. the child of, E. Rutgers street.

Banes Josiah, Lombard street.

Banks Wm. E. Washington street.

Banta John, apprentice to Mr. Bayley, carpenter,
Greenwich street.

Barber Silas, the son of, 39 Robinson street.
Barber Thomas, the child of, Gold street.
Barber Mr. a child of, Bellevue.
Barclay Thomas, Bellevue.
Bare John, and child, Bowery Lane.
Barnet Mrs. Lumber street.
Barnet Hannah, Oliver street.
Barns Lucretia, wife of John, 18 Cherry street.
Barr John, butcher, Grand street.
Barter Venus, a black woman, Cheapside.
Basely M^rs. æt 52, consumption.
Basset Frederic, the wife of, 218 Pearl street.
Basset, widow Frances, old age.
Bates Mr. Pearl street.
Bayley Pierce, 13 Moore street.
Bayley Thomas, Bellevue.
Bayley Edward, Bellevue.
Bayley Simeon, watchmaker, 56 Stone street.
Beach Mr. the child of.
Beaumont Mrs. mother of Michael Parker, carpenter, 28
Rutger street.
Bearshine Jacob, 13 Rutger street.
Beaty Mr.
Beck Martin, from widow Stevenson's, 45 Pearl street.
Becquet Lewis, taylor, the wife of, 11 Rutger street.
Bedlow, William, formerly postmaster, Broadway.
Bedlow William; the child of, Charlotte street.
Bedlow Catharine, wife of William, Cherry street.
Beef Joseph, Bellevue.
Beekman Elizabeth, wife of Henry, Charlotte near Har-
man street.
Beekman George, cartman, the daughter of, 9 Reed st.
Beekman, Richard, 31 Front street.
Beekman, widow of James, I. child Mary, and a negro slave
Pompey, 57 Maiden Lane.
Beekman Eliza, daughter of Henry, wood-inspector, 13
Oliver street.
Beefe Neptune, black man, the child of.
Bell Mrs. a child of, æt 12.
Bell Mary, the wife of Thomas, 8 Moore street.
Bell Mr. æt 26.
Bell Mr. æt 52.

Bell Robert Carter, 16 Pearl street, æt 22.
Belvidere Mrs. 43 Water street.
Benson Samuel, a black man, Bellevue.
Bentley Elizabeth, Alms-house, not fever.
Bemmer John, grave digger of the Catholic Church, and
 Mary his wife.
Bern Nicholas, Upper Hague street.
Berry Ann, black woman, æt 55.
Berry Master John, Bellevue.
Berry Mr. the wife of and two children, Bedlow street.
Berry John, Nassau street.
Berwick, widow, of the late John, D. sheriff 252 Green-
 wich-street.
Belfinger John, the child of, Bowery Lane.
Bethune David, an infant of, 11 Liberty street.
Betts William, æt 19.
Bevois Charles, the son of, 91 Read street.
Bevolet Mrs. æt 80.
Billop John W. *New-Brunswick*.
Bingham James, gauger, 390 Pearl street.
Bingham John, a child of.
Birch Mr. a child of, æt 9.
Bird Joseph, a child of.
Bifent Michael, mariner, 79 Fair street, *Italy*.
Black Mr. æt 30.
Blackbear Benjamin, a child of, Bowery Lane.
Blackman Thomas, muffin baker, 3 Ferry street.
Blair Andrew, 76 E. George street.
Blake Mary, Bellevue.
Blakes Mr. a child of, flux.
Blanchard Mr. a child of, æt 4 years, flux.
Bland Deborah, at Abraham Staggs, E. George street.
Blank Thomas, marshall, a child of, 13 Skinner street.
Blank William, butcher, Bowery Lane.
Blaney Jane, Bellevue.
Blauvelt Daniel, cartman, the child of.
Bloom Frederic, corner of William and Thomas streets.
Bogardus Catharine, wife of Cornelius, corner of Cheap-
 side and E. George streets.
Bogardus Thomas, 56 Warren street.
Bogart Mrs. widow of Peter.
Bogart widow Mary, 71 William street.

Boggs John, from Mr. Bach's, 55 Pine street.
Boggs Henry.
Bohanna George, 9 Augustus street.
Bokee William, house carpenter, and wife, 31 John street.
Bolmer Jacob æt 84, 94 Chatham street.
Bolton Mr. mariner, Bellevue.
Bond Joseph, a black, mariner.
Bonum mr. Mulberry street.
Botton mrs. Bellevue.
Boudovine Susannah, corner of Pump and Orchard streets.
Bourne John, the wife and daughter of, 84 Fair street.
Bowne Samuel S. merchant, 252 Pearl street.
Boyd George, teacher, 174 William street, *Ireland*.
Boyle Elizabeth, John street.
Boyles William, a child of, sixth ward.
Boys Susannah, a black, Cross-street.
Brack Herman, mariner, Bellevue.
Braat, Mr.
Bradley John, New-York hospital.
Bradford Mrs. 57 Ann street.
Braden Joseph, Bedlow street.
Bradley William, cork cutter, 100 Maiden Lane.
Bradshaw Betsey, Bellevue.
Brady William, cartman, Charlotte-street.
Brady Thomas, labourer, 32 Ferry-street.
Brady Mrs. æt 52.
Brailsford Samuel, merchant, 7 Murray-street, decay.
Brasher Widow Rachel, 45 William street.
Broome John, marriner, of the schooner *Cornelia*, Bellevue
Brauer Dederic Conradt, merchant, 55 Stone-street.
Bremen.
Bray John, labourer, the wife of, 21 Rutgers-street.
Bremner Colins, taylor, 342 Pearl-street,
Brenton Catharine, 28 Cedar-street.
Brevoort Nicholas, 28 Dey-street, C.
Brevoort Mrs. wife of Elias, Æt 86.
Brewerton Henry, a child of, 1 Oliver-street.
Brichdill John, Bellevue.
Bright Sophia, mantuamaker, 66 Ann-street.
Bright Mrs. 15 Gold-street.

Bright Mr. a child of, \AA Et. 1 year.

Briggs Mary, from Westchester,

Briggs Mr. the black girl of, Partition-street.

Brisko John, brushmaker, and his sister Sannah, 84 Maiden-lane.

Bristol, a black man from the Hospital.

Brett John, from the sloop Herkimer, Bellevue,

Brett Miss William-street.

Brett, George, carter, 3 Moore's-street.

Brooks Mr. a child of, \AA Et. 1 year.

Brooks widow, 23 Bunker-street.

Brooks John Wallis, surgeon 44 Dey-street, \AA Et. 44. England.

Browers Mr. a child of, \AA Et. 18 months.

Brower Mrs. wife of William, 53 Broad-street, \AA Et. 42.

Brown Ebenezer, labourer.

Brown Jannet widow, \AA Et. 60, 23 Cliff-St. Dalkieth, Scot.

Brown Mr. Crane-wharf.

Brown Mrs. Division-street.

Brown Thomas, brewer, 5 Lumber-street.

Brown widow Deborah, do.

Brown Joseph, taylor, 42 Chamber-street.

Brown John, mariner, 7 Magazine-street.

Brown Wm. tanner, 20 Skinner-street.

Brown John, Bellevue.

Brown Mrs. Magazine-street.

Bruce William, grocer, 129 Front-street. Aberdeen, (S.)

Brunn Jacob, Catharine-street.

Brush, carpenter, a young man,

Brush, Mr. a child of, E Rutger-street.

Brush John, baker, a child of, Broadway.

Bryant, widow of the late doctor, 36 Chamber-street, \AA Et. 67, consumption.

Bryson James, merchant, 289 Pearl-street, Scotland.

Buchan Peter, 7 Pine-street, clerk to John and A. M'Gregor, Scotland.

Buck Francis, a child of, Eden's Alley.

Buchanan William, Ireland,

Buckle, Wm. merchant, and wife, 145 Chatham-street, C.

Buckley James, mason, 3 Ferry-street.

Buckle John B.

Budden William, of the sloop Bridget of New-York.

Bull Mr. a child of, \AA Et. 2 years.

Burdon Dominick, Bellevue.
Burch Mr. æt 52.
Burchell Mrs. æt 44.
Burges David, son of Uriah, grocer, corner of Gold and Fair streets, drowned in the N. River, æt 8 years.
Burger widow Jane, 75 John street.
Burger Cato, a black, Bellevue.
Burger Daniel, block-maker, the son of, 33 Frankfort-st.
Burges Rev. Mr. of the Protestant Episcopal Church, *West Indies.*
Burgoo Mrs. 19 Fair-street, æt 78.
Burges Catharine, a black, the child of.
Bnrney Francis, from the Alms-house.
Burns Hugh, Bancker street.
Burns Simon, do.
Burns James, hospital.
Burns Patrick, the wife of, Charlotte street.
Burns William, a child of.
Burns John, of the ship Patriarch, Bellevue.
Burnsted Mary, Peck slip.
Burton William, livery stabler, 53 Maiden Lane.
Burras Caty, an infant, 17 Vefey street.
Burras John, chair maker, 2 Nassau street, 48 years.
Burras, the child of, John, æt 2 years.
Burrow Doctor, the negro of.
Burrows Miss, daughter of Capt. John, *Philadelphia.*
Bush Charles, tavern keeper, 19 Chatham Row, dropfy.
Bushfield Thomas, the wife and child of, 18 Stone street.
Butler Nicholas Harry, block maker, Rose street.
Butler George, taylor, 10 Harman street.
Butler Robert, a black, mariner, 94 Cherry street.
Butterworth Isaac, infant of James, Division street.

C

Calbraith John, 24 Bancker street.
Calder James, child of Andrew, 23 Murray-St. *Scotland.*
Caldwell Milcken, physician, 142 Water street, *Scotland.*
Callahan Martin, grocer.
Camerdiner Joseph, shipwright, Haninan street.
Cameron Jane, 18 Fletcher street, *Scotland.*
Campbell Elizabeth, Alms-house.
Campbell Samuel, bookseller, wife of, 124 Pearl street.
Campbell Mrs. aged 82.

Canada Mrs. a child of, æt. 5.
Canbic Margaret, Bancker street.
Cannon Mr. æt. 74.
Carle Solomon, merchant, 53 Gold street.
Carman Abraham, Catharine street.
Carman Wm. carpenter and inspedor of lumber, 90
James street.
Carnes John, Bellevue.
Carpenter Isaac, consumption.
Carr Joshua, grocer, the wife of, 1 Ferry street.
Carr Bridget, 30 E. George street.
Carr Conrad. cartman, 21 Bancker street.
Carr Mr. a child of.
Carsin John, Bellevue.
Carson Mrs. Bayard street.
Carrol mr. æt 30.
Caruthers James.
Carver Morris, mariner, Water street.
Cafe Abraham.
Cafey George, 68 Ann street.
Cafey James, 30 Rutger street.
Caffady Bridget, Cross street, aged 16.
Cashin Patrick, 230 Water street.
Cafflin mrs. midwife, Bayard street.
Casterline David, blacksmith, the wife of, 46 Gold street.
Casterline Silas, grocer, 60 Gold street.
Castile Elizabeth, Bayard street.
Catharine, infant of a black woman, Catharine street.
Cation Archibald, grocer, 281 Water street, *Scotland*.
Cation Susannah, wife of David, 90 William street, æt 40,
and Ann Eliza, his daughter, æt 16.
Cave Mrs. æt 34, child bed.
Cavin John, grocer, æt 26 years, 189 Washington street.
Cavin John, a child of, near the Bear market.
Ce David, Piincefs street.
Cellas Alexander, an infant, Alms house.
Cerren mr. painter, Ferry street.
Champlin Seabury, artificer, 49 Beckman street, *Connecticut*.
Chandler Vincent, a child of.
Chapman Henry, æt 52, merchant.
Chappin Tarretta, Powles Hook.

Charles, a mulatto, Bellevue.
Charles, a Swede, Bellevue.
Charters John, student of medicine, Barclay street.
Chafson John, Bellevue.
Chaifield Arnold, at Doctor Lord's, 159 Front street.
Cheeseman Samuel, of the ship America.
Cheeseman Samuel, carpenter, and his son William, Gibbs Alley.
Cheeseman William, 39 Catherine Street.
Cherdevoine John, son of Isaac, Beekman Street.
Cherpentea Philip, 39 James Street, *France*.
Chickering D. physician, 44 Ferry Street.
Christie Alexander, bookbinder, the wife and daughter of 3 Rider Street, *Scotland*.
Christopher Hester.
Church John B. a negro boy of, 52 Broadway.
Clansey Michael, bellevue, from the sloop Herkimer.
Clark Lindsay, on board the schooner Polly.
Clark Henry 49 Pearl Street.
Clark Benjamin, son of John Bowery Lane.
Clark Mrs. milliner 332 Water Street, *Ireland*.
Clark Hannah, the daughter of Simeon, George Street.
Clark William, William Street.
Clear James bellevue.
Clement William, grocer, 50 E. George Street, *Scotland*.
Climson Martha, wife of William tea-waterman, Bayard Street.
Cline Godlieb bellevue.
Cohosey John, Gold Street. æt. 40.
Cobisher Elenor, a child from the ship Nancy, Capt. Forrest, *Ireland*.
Cobbie John, carpenter, 31 James street, *England*.
Cobbet Timothy, Bellevue.
Cochran Richard, 41 Liberty street.
Cockran Mrs. a child of.
Coburn Edward, Fisher street, aged 8 years.
Codman Wm merchant, a child of, 30 William Street.
Codwise George, the wench of 341 Pearl Street.
Coe widow, and Son, 39 Liberty Street.
Coil Polly, an infant, alms house.
Cole Benjamin, from Jacob Jones's 15 Front Street.
Cole Peter, keeper of bridewell, a child of.

Coen Deborah, wife of, Daniel, silversmith, 95 Maiden lane.
Coleman Bethuel, mariner of the brig Felicity, bellevue.
Collard John, taylor, 52 F. George Street.
Collick Wm. daughter of, \AA Et. 11 months.
Collick Mr. shipwright, the child of, Lumber Street.
Collier Mathew, a child of, Division Street. \AA Et. 1 year.
Collier Mr. labourer Division Street. \AA Et. 28.
Collins Seth, from Dr. Wainright's 152 Pearl Street.
Collins Mary, \AA et. 21.
Collins William, junr. cartman, 37 Chappel Street.
Collins John, an infant, sixth ward.
Collins Mrs. of the old American company.
Collins Lawrence, a child of, 124 Chatham Street.
Colter Mr. a child of.
Comret James, accidental death.
Commerdinger Jacob, ship carpenter, Harman Street.
Concklin John C. grocer, the wife and child of, New Slip.
Concklin Hannah, bellevue.
Condren Margaret, \AA et. 27.
Conick Richard, 25 Peck Slip
Coning James, city marshal, 25 Chappel Street, *Scotland*.
Conner Mrs. \AA et. 75.
Conolly Elizabeth, bellevue.
Connoly Lawrence, *Ireland*. C.
Connolly Thomas, shipwright, 29, Cheapside.
Connolly John ship builder Harman Street.
Connor Daniel, Charlotte near Henry Street.
Cooley John, hospital.
Cooper Isabella, alms house.
Cooper Nancy, Dey Street.
Cook William Lumber Street.
Cook Betsey bellevue.
Cook John, do.
Copland Margaret, widow *Ireland*.
Cope Anne, Dye Street.
Copp Wm. bellevue, late one of the editors of the *Gazette*
published at Kingston, Ulster county.
Corrin Rebecca, 48 Catharine Street.
Corey Abraham, Joiner \AA Et. 30 Reed Street.
Cote Anthony, a lad front 106 Maiden Lane.
Cottle Thomas, from the hospital.
Cotton Eleon bellevue.

Cousee Abigail, a black woman.
Coutant Daniel, shoemaker, 79 Chatham Street.
Coutant John grocer, Bowery Lane.
Covenhoven widow, and daughter, 59 William Street.
Convert Abraham, tea-waterman, and two sons, Third Street.
Cowan John, labourer, the wife of, E. George Street.
Cowan Richard.
Cowley George, sexton of the methodist church 32 John Street.
Cox John, a hired servant at Doctor Romaine's corner of John and Nassau Streets.
Cox John W. hair dresser, 62 John Street, *England*.
Cozine John, judge of the supreme court, 42 Beekman Street, $\text{Æt. } 56$.
Craig William, labourer, the child of, Batavia Lane.
Craig Ann, a young woman.
Craton Mrs. $\text{Æt. } 44$ decay.
Crawford James, hospital.
Cree Joseph, printer, C.
Crepes Conrad grocer, E. Rutger Street, *Germany*.
Crindle Samuel, bellevue.
Crolius John, a child of Chatham Street.
Crook Sally, an infant, from Mr. Buskirk's, Read street.
Croker Mr. a child of, $\text{Æt. } 1$ month, fitts.
Crooker Mrs. Division street, $\text{Æt. } 40$, child bed.
Crookshank James, son of Benjamin, cabinet maker, 13¹ William street, $\text{Æt. } 22$, *Aberdeen*.
Crosbie Wm. grocer, 61 E. George street.
Crosier mr. $\text{Æt. } 28$.
Crowley Florence, accountant, a child of, 59 Cherry street.
Crowley Rebecca, John street.
Crowley Catharine, Bellevue.
Crowley Betsey, an infant, Mulberry street.
Crowley Mrs. Pearl street.
Crum Ann, Bellevue.
Culph Jacob, labourer, Bellevue.
Culbertson William, Bellevue.
Cummings Mr. a child of, $\text{Æt. } 1$ year.
Cummings Agnes, wife of Wm. marshall, 45 Rutger street.

Cummings Mr. a child of, $\text{\textit{A\textit{et}}}$ 4.
Curles James, Whitehall street.
Currie Francis, the wife of, E. Rutger street.
Currie John, carpenter, 8 Pine-street, $\text{\textit{A\textit{et}}}$ 40.
Currie Arch. nephew of, John, merchant, 41 Stone-street.
Currie Michael, copper plate printer, Barclay near Church street, *Ireland*.
Curtenius Peter, merchant, the wife and child of, 122 Liberty street.
Curtley Chas. an infant, 47 Chatham street.
Cutler Benjamin, the wife of, 162 Fly market.
Cutler Henry, Harman street.
Cyphert George, and wife, labourer, 115 Chatham strt.
D
Dailey Joseph, shipwright, the wife of, 95 Harman street.
Dally mrs. Harman street.
Dally Catharine, wife of Philip, smith, 45 Chatham strt.
Dally John, Bellevue.
Dalziel John, clock maker, 72 Broad street.
Daniel Francis, 328 Water street.
Daniel mr. a child of, $\text{\textit{A\textit{et}}}$ 7 months, fits.
Daniel mrs. $\text{\textit{A\textit{et}}}$ 36, child bed.
Darling James, printer, at Peter Graham's, cabinet maker, 19 Robinson street, *Scotland*.
Darling Elizabeth, Bellevue.
Darney Thomas, Bellevue.
Darrow Wm. 83 Warren street.
Davenport Rufus, hatter, a child of, 327 Pearl street.
Davenport Mr. a child of, Fayette-street.
Davis Brooks, Henry near Charlotte-street.
Davis Mr. a child of, $\text{\textit{A\textit{et}}}$ 2 months, fits.
Davis Samuel, Bellevue.
Day John, carpenter, daughter of, 18 Roosevelt-street.
Day Mrs. wife of William
Dean Isaac, daughter of, Barclay-street.
Dean Susan, school-mistress, Barclay street.
Debart Ann, daughter of Francis Urban, aged. 6 years, *France*.
Debaugh John, Bellevue.
Debow Robert, aged 20, son of Garrit, and his daughter Mary, aged 16, and a wench.
Debrosses Mr. aged 18, decay.

De Buen Mary, Bellevue.
Degrote Pompey, a black, labourer.
Degrove Harman, Little Catharine-street.
Delanoy Mr. a child of, aged 12.
Delarue Baudwin, blacksmith, 3 Murray street.
Delanoy Wm. 319 Pearl street.
Delanoy John, aged 12 years and 6 months, do.
Delotbinier Charity, Albany coffee-house.
De la Roach Franklin, clerk to colonel E. Stevens.
Demarest David, grocer, a child of, corner of Chappel
and Thomas-streets.
Denning Jacob, old age.
Denton Joanna, at John Richey's, 95 John-street, aged
30.
Denton, house-carpenter, from *Boston*.
Depew Aaron, corner of Chamber and Church-streets.
De Riemer John, son of Richard, George streets.
De Ruyter Cornelius, Batavia-Lane.
Devou John, cartman, Mott-street.
Dewie Benjamin, Bellevue.
Dewitt Mary, an infant.
Dibble Phillis, a black, Bellevue.
Dickinson widow Ann.
Dickinson Abraham, shipwright, a child of, Bedlow street.
Dickson widow, Bowery-road.
Dickson Mr. ship carpenter, a child of.
Dingly Amasa, physician, 20 Nassau-street.
Dinwoodie James, teacher, 2 Cedar-street, *Scotland*. C.
Dobson Mr. gunsmith, aged. 38, and his wife, *Ireland*.
Dobbs Benjamin, tobacconist, a child of, 54 Warren
street.
Dodds Robert, silk dyer, the son of, 178 Broadway aged 14.
Doe Susannah, 195 Water-street.
Dodge Jeremiah, a daughter of, Bedlow-street.
Dolbeer Ely, carpenter, a son of, Henry street.
Domenget Francis, 57 Pearl street.
Donagan Hugh, between New Slip and Catharine-street
market.
Donagan Betsey, a young woman, Cherry-street.
Donaldson George, near the North River Furnace.
Donaldson Daniel, Bellevue.

Donavan Jerome, aged 22.
Donavan Richard, 69 Cherry street, aged 68.
Donavan Timothy, tobacconist, 61 Catharine-street.
Doolet George, architect, 37 Beaver street, *Ireland*.
Doolet Ann and Catharine, daughters of, do.
Doring Mr. a child of, aged 18 months.
Dorman Mr. a child of, aged 3 months.
Doty Jacob, merchant, 324 Pearl-street.
Doughty Mrs. aged 65.
Douglass John, servant at the old coffee-house.
Douglass William, Bellevue.
Douglass Mr. a child of, aged 10 months.
Douglass Samuel, 13 Moores buildings aged 40.
Doyle Robert George-street.
Doyle John Bedlow-street.
Drummond James, Henry-street, and his wife Mary.
Dubois Joseph, gold-smith, 81 John-street, and child.
Dudleston Ralph, corner of Lumber and E. Rutgers-street.
Duff Daniel 59 Ann-street.
Duffie Ross, cooper, the wife and child of, Fly-market.
Duffie Patrick, 3 Moore-street.
Duffield Cesar, 3 Upper Hague-street.
Dugan Richard, shipwright, and wife, Birmingham-street.
Dufec Margaret, Bellevue.
Dunlap widow Margaret, the son of, 8 Lumber-street.
Dunlap Robert, shipwright, 8 Lumber-street.
Dunlap James, 31 Cherry-street.
Dunn Margaret, Fly-market, aged 73.
Dunn Mrs. 10 Maiden-Lane.
Dunscomb Daniel, ironmonger, 301 Pearl-street, and wife.
Dunscomb Samuel, clerk in the bank, 52 Fair-street, and daughter.
Duyer Benjamin, Bellevue.
Dyne Martin, mariner, Bellevue.
Dyson Elizabeth, Catharine-street.
E
Eden Medeef, gentleman, 38 Gold-street, at his country seat Bloomingdale, aged 56, *England*.
Eddy Nancy, 34 Lumber-street.
Edwards John, Sixth-street Bowery.

Edwards Betty Catharine-street.
 Egbert Benjamin, grocer a child of, 54 Fair-street.
 Eichell Henry, blacksmith, 28 Fair-street, *Germany*.
 Ellis Mr. ——aged 79.
 Ellis Josiah, merchant, 24 New-street.
 Ellis William, Lumber-street.
 Ellis Mr. a child of, aged 9 months, flux.
 Elmore John, from a boarding house, in John-street.
 Elsworth John, the wife of, 23 Broad-street.
 Elsworth widow, Hesler, 14 Beekman-street.
 Elsworth Verdine, the slave of, 24 Vesey-street.
 Emmerson, Mr. a mulatto man, a child of.
 Engle Garrit, 10 Roosevelt street.
 English widow, the son of, 16 Pine-street.
 Ernings John Jacob, 120 William-street, an apprentice.
 Evans Catharine, servant of Patrick H. Merry, 88 Roosevelt-street.
 Evans John, apprentice to Henry Aertly, Frankfort-street.
 Evans Thomas, Bellevue.
 Everon Ann, Bedlow-street, near E. George-street.
 Ewen Benjamin, shipwright, Third-street, aged 30.

F

Fagan Barney, 159 Front-street.
 Fagenham John, rigger, 7 Lumber-street.
 Falconier Benjamin, a lad, 97 Cliff-street.
 Fanning Richard, shipmaster, *New Orleans*.
 Farrel John, 73 Cherry-street.
 Farrel Thomas, aged 21.
 Faugeres Peter, physician and surgeon, 19 Rose-street.
 Faugeres John, son of Dr. Lewis Faugeres, John-street, C.
 Fenton John, hair dresser, 68 Gold-street, aged 38.
 Fenton Mary.
 Ferguson Ebenezer, a son of, 44 George-street, *Scotland*.
 Ferguson John, from John Martin's, near Iver's Rope-Walk.
 Fernhaven George, the child of.
 Ferringhoven George, a child, Wm. street.
 Ferris Mr. a child of.
 Ferris Samuel sen. Susan and Phebe, daughters of, Greenwich-street, C.
 Fifer Mrs. aged 8½.

Filton Alexander, 101 Water street.
Fink Barney, 42 Rutger-street, and child Mary.
Fincher Mr. aged 42.
Finlear Polly, 45 Cliff-street.
Fish Edward, 160 Fly-market.
Fisher Mrs.
Fitton Alexander, 101 Water-street.
Fitzgerald Elizabeth, 98 Pearl-street.
Flading Frederic, Wm. the wife of, First-street.
Flanagan Judah, from on board a ship from *Newry, Ireland*.
Fleming Carn, Bellevue.
Fletcher Mary and Elizabeth, 98 Catharine-street.
Fletcher Thomas, Bellevue.
Flinn Mifs, aged 31.
Flinn Patrick, grocer, Water-street, near Peck-slip.
Flinn Nancy, wife of James.
Flinn Sarah, wife of Lewis, D. fruiterer Water-street.
Flint Abigail, wife of William, 48 Roosevelt-street.
Flood James, mariner, Bellevue.
Folkes John, mariner, of the ship Jean, Bellevue.
Folkinson Adolph, mariner, Bellevue, *Sweden*.
Foot George, the infant of Cecelia, Barclay-street.
Force Mrs. 146 Pearl-street.
Force Henry, a Dutch lad, from 102 Front-street.
Ford Mr. a child of, aged two years.
Forman George, printer the wife of, 145, Water-street.
Foster Rev. Benjamin D. D. of the first Baptist church, 37 Gold-street.
Foster Isaac, 3 Front-street.
Foucaud Charity, Cheapside.
Fowler Mr. the child of, Robinson-street.
Fowler Mr. James-street.
Fowler Mr. aged 45.
Fox Seth, from Seth Kneland's new Albany basin.
Fox Arthur, hospital.
Frances Catharine, 66 Wall-street.
Francis Jacob, cabinet maker, S. George-street.
Franks William, miniature painter, *London*.
Frazer John Broadway, near the Union Furnace.
Fraser Alexander, the wife of, Lumber-street.

Freck Jacob, the child of, Mulberry-street.
 Freebust Matthew, cooper, Stone-street.
 Freeman Thomas, 91 Division-street.
 Freeloit Sarah, a black at Thomas Oglevies.
 Freely Charles, 21 Skinner-street.
 Freeman Nancy, Eden's Ally.
 French Edward, mariner of the brig Sally Bellevue.
 French Henry E. Bellevue.
 Fritz Elias, the child of, Division-street.
 Fritz John, cartman, the child of, Pearl-street.
 Fritz John, labourer, 3 Reed-street.
 Fritz Elizabeth, a child of.
 Fry Mr. a child of.
 Fulham John, grocer, 239 William-street, *Ireland*.
 Furch Me'chor, musician, Church-street.
 Fitter Pompey, a black man; Partition-street.

G

Galee Mathew, baker, wife of, 3 Cliff-street, child-bed.
 Gale Mrs. aged 37.
 Gant Otho, carpenter, Potter's-hill.
 Ganfer Cloe, a black, Charlotte-street.
 Gant Thomas, aged 8 years, hospital.
 Gardner Phebe, 20 Ferry-street.
 Gardner Rachel, a black, Alms house.
 Gardner Archibald, son of Thomas, merchant, 212 William-street.
 Gardner Jacob, Lumber-street.
 Garland Clara, 100 Lumber-street.
 Garlick Mrs. Water-street, by the New market.
 Garrison Peter, labourer, the child of, Henry-street.
 Garrit Mary, the wife of David, Winne-street.
 Gashem Mr. the wife and child of, William-street.
 Gathin Mrs. Frankfort-street.
 Gaul Mathew, the child of.
 Gaunt Elizabeth, widow, 55 John-street.
 Gentle Elenor, wife of Robert, labourer, Magazine-street, *Scotland*.
 Genyard Mr. 75 James-street, *France*.
 German Jacob, joiner, the wife of, 19 Dutch-street.
 Getfield Mr. aged 25, decay.
 Getfield Mr. a child of, aged 9 months.
 Getham Ann, wife of Thomas, 34 Frankfort-street.

Ghraw Frederic, Pump-street, *Holland*.
Gibbs Isaac, grocer, a child of, 37 James-street.
Gibson Elizabeth, Bellevue.
Gibson James, Bellevue, a mariner.
Gibson Lewis, grocer, a child of, Augustus-street.
Gibson Margaret, mother of James, broker, 193 William-street.
Gilett Master, son of Mrs. Gilett.
Gill Mrs. white-washer, 23 Marketfield-street.
Glen, widow, and her son John, carpenter, *Ireland*.
Glentworth captain, aged 40, 60 Gold-street.
Glentworth mrs. aged 65, do.
Goerch Cassimere T. city surveyor, 76 Gold-street, *Germany*.
Goles, Mr. the child of, Pump-street.
Golden William, an apprentice to John Tiebout printer, C.
Goodhin Benjamin, Bellevue.
Goodman Mr. aged 29.
Gordon Ann, 30 Ann-street.
Gordon Mary, widow, near the Union Furnace, aged 58, *Scotland*.
Gordon Hannah, wife of John, a black labourer.
Gore Richard, Cheapside.
Gosman Jacob, carpenter 4 Vesey-street, a child of.
Góthard Mrs.
Gough James, wife, and daughter Eliza, 56 Beaver-street.
Graham William a child of, aged 18 months.
Graham Francis, Warren-street.
Graham James Bellenuie.
Gowan Alexander Bellevue.
Grandine Mr. — aged 36.
Grant John, a lad at Robert Wiley's baker 89 Catherine Street.
Grant Alexander James-street
Grant Catharine, 59 Chatham-street.
Grant Martin 47 Rosevelt street.
Grant Godfrey, a child of, alms-house.
Green George, aged 45.
Green Robert, M. Catharine street.
Green Mrs. aged 25, decay.

Green Mr. aged 21, accident.
Greenleaf Thomas, editor of the Argus, 54 Wall-street.
Grendelmier Mrs. Princess-street.
Grendelmier Margaret, do.
Grendelmier Jacob, Skinner-street.
Griffith James, and wife, 369 Broadway.
Grigg Mrs. Partition-street.
Grifwold captain, a child of, 3 Front-street.
Groatfield Mr. a child of.
Grove Dorcas, a black, the child of.
Gunn James, 61 Reed-street.

H

Hagadorn Francis, cartman, second-street.
Haight John, corner of Read and Church-streets.
Haight William, Bellevue.
Hall widow Mary, 96 Catharine-street.
Hall Richard, mariner, Bellevue.
Hallet Mr. a child of, aged 9.
Hallet Mrs. aged 22.
Halliday Wm. grocer, Frankfort-street, *Scotland*.
Halligan Samuel, 72 William-street, *Ireland*.
Halsey John, Christian, the servant of, 35 Pearl-street.
Ham Wandle, the wife of, 45 Broad-street.
Ham Hannah, James-street.
Hamilton Alexander, major-general, the black man of,
 26 Broadway.
Hamilton Jane, a young woman, *Scotland*.
Hamilton James, 4 Bancker-street.
Hamilton John, drayman, 12 Lumber-street, C.
Hamilton Mrs. aged 48, pleurisy.
Hammel Nancy, the infant of,
Hammerly Polly, at Wynant Van Zandts, 35 William-
Hammond Mrs. at Mr. Chas. Swans, 16 Cliff-st. aged 85.
Hand Bartholomew, 31 Cherry-street.
Hand Mathew, 28 Cherry-street.
Handy Phebe, Bellevue.
Handy Francis, a boy, Alms-house.
Hannah, a black, South George-street.
Hanover Edward, corner of Eagle and Norfolk-streets.
Hardcope William, Orange-street.
Hardenbrook Peter, paver, the wife of, 37 Lumber-str.
Harding Richard, carver and gilder, 1 Cross-street.
Harding John, the wife and child of, 116 Cherry-street.

Hardy Nicholas, merchant, aged 23.
Hardgrave Mr. a child of, aged 2 years, flux.
Hardlow Elizabeth, 72 Murray-street.
Harper Gideon, cooper and culler, No. 50 Gold-street.
Harper Thomas, son of James, grocer, 154 Fly-market.
Harper Mrs. hospital.
Harrington John, hair dresser, 10 Wall-street.
Harris William, cartman, 72 Read-street.
Harris Samuel.
Harris Thomas, from Thos. Maule's, mercht. Bellevue.
Harris Betsy, Lumber-street.
Harrison Edward, Bedlow-street.
Harrison Mary, widow, 57 Ann-street.
Harry, a mulatto boy, found dead in Mr. Styveson's
barn, out ward.
Harsin Garrit, member of the common council, 36 Wm.st.
Hart Mr. at William Mathews, corner of Roosevelt and
Bancker-street.
Hart George, blacksmith, and wife, each aged 45 years,
Henry-street, *Scotland*.
Hartwich John, pump-maker, 27 Cherry-street.
Harvey Thomas, merchant. the wife of, 134 Front-st.
Hary Nicholas, at John Butler's, block maker, Char-
lotte-street, aged 18.
Hassall Mr. Cherry-street, aged 46.
Hatch Thomas, tin-plate worker, Cherry-street.
Hatcoff, child of, a German.
Hatfield Jane, the child of, 60 Dey-street.
Hatfield John, a child of, 29 Reed-street.
Hathaway Edmund, apothecary, 140 Front-street, *Eng.*
Haviland Caleb, wine and porter merchant, 77 John-st.
Haviland John, tobacconist, 130 Front-street.
Haviland Horatio Gates, 39 Pine-street.
Hawes Mr. Charlotte-street.
Hay David, mason, 38 Lombard-street, *Scotland*.
Haydock Henry, merchant. and his daughters Jane and
Elizabeth, 251 Pearl-street.
Haydock John W. merchant, 276 Pearl-street.
Hayney Arthur, hospital.
Hays Jacob, conveyancer, a child of, 63 Chappel-street.
Hays Thomas, shoemaker, and child, 5 William-street.
Hearsey Mr. the wife of, 72 Wall-street.

Heath Mrs. aged 42.
Heberton John, taylor, wife of, 6 George-street.
Hegith William, Bellevue.
Henderson Alexander, Bellevue.
Henderson John, grocer, 89 James-street, aged 24,
Ireland.
Henderson Alexander, aged 16 and Mary aged 21, the son
and daughter of Hugh, late merchant William-street.
Hendricks Uriah, merchant 112 Pearl-street, *London.*
Henigan John labourer 28 Cherry-street.
Henigan Samuel, clerk to Mr. Ingraham, merchant Pearl-
street.
Hennilton John, 10 Wall-street.
Henry Francis, mariner, Bellevue.
Henson Alexander, Bellevue.
Herbert Mary, wife of Felix, Taylor, 49 Cliff-street.
Herbert Mr.———aged 30.
Herring Nicholas, seventh ward.
Herring Mrs. daughter of widow Bogert.
Heron Nicholas, the wife of 41, William-street.
Hewitt Edward, labourer 306 Broadway.
Heyer Alexander, son of Lawrence, baker, 49 Chatham-
street.
Heyer Hannah, wife of Walter, news carrier, Lumber-st.
Heyser John and wife, opposite the bull's head Bowery.
Heyser Mr.———a schoolmaster the wife of.
Hicky John, Bellevue.
Hickey Sarah, 72 Murray-street.
Hicks John B. M. D. physician, and surgeon, 69 Beek-
man-street.
Hicks George, taylor, wife and two children, 341 Water-
street.
Higgins Catharine, Henry-street.
Higgins Thomas, Bellevue.
Hill Catharine, daughter of John, cartman, Church-street.
Hill Catharine 6 Reed-street.
Hillegán David, mason, a child of, Mott-street.
Hinde Margaret, Cherry-street, aged 44.
Hinton Phebe, at D. R. Durning's, 96 Water-street.
Hodge Elizabeth, 303 Water-street.
Hodge Mr. aged 18.
Hoffman Tobias, baker, a child of, Magazine-street.

Hoffinan widow, Christian, son of, 19 Pine-st. drowned.
Hoffinan Mr. Ann, a child of, aged 6 weeks.
Holmes Jacob, Bellevue.
Holmes Mrs.
Hone Philip, cabinet maker, and wife, 62 Ann-street.
Honson Peter, inspecior of beef and pork, 31 Front-st.
Hopkins Mr. of the house of Bogart and Hopkins.
Hopkins Samuel, 69 Catharine-street.
Hopkins Mr. S. from *Middleton, Connecticut.*
Hornsby George, Bellevue.
Horton Miss, daughter Horton, shipmaster, aged 20.
Hosier John, the son of, Mott-street.
Houston Magnus, mate of a vessel, from Rob. Kennedy's,
19 Cherry-street.
Howe Wm. organ builder, 320 Pearl-st. aged 45. *England.*
Howe William, a boy, Henry-street.
Howe Hannah, wife of capt. Bazalleel, 50 Cherry-street.
Howell widow Mary, Broad-street.
Howland Arnold, Garden-street.
Hubard Mr. aged 34.
Hubble Phito, Bellevue, mariner of the ship *Citizen.*
Hugget Jacob, a black, a child of, Oliver-street.
Hughes Mathew, aged 90.
Hughes John, tavern-keeper, E. George-street:
Hughes Mr. a child of.
Hull Joseph, son of John, apothecary, 146 Pearl-street.
Hund Mr. aged 26.
Hunt widow Jane, aged 75.
Hunt Leak, corner of Catharine and Rutger-streets.
Hunt Mr. a child of, aged 2 years.
Hunt George, 89 Catharine-street.
Hunt Isaac, labourer.
Hunt Roger, merchant, 262 Pearl-street.
Hunt Thomas, found in the E. River, shipwright, Lum-
ber-street.
Hunter Joseph, mariner, Birmingham-street.
Hunter George, house carpenter, and his son Wm. 24
George-street, *Scotland.*
Hunter Walter, 26 Catharine-street.
Hunter William, a black man, a chi'd of.
Hyde John, shoemaker, 291 Water street.
Hylop Alexander, merchant, *Scotland.*

Hyflop Herbert, baker, *Scotland*.

Hyflop Robert, merchant, 62 Dey-street, do.

I

Ibbertson Thomas, carpenter, Bedlow-street.

Igo Francis, Bellevue.

Inman Oliver, cooper, 76 Warren-street.

Ireland William, Clerk.

Irving Samuel, carpenter, 42 E. George-street, aged 50.

Isaac Solomon, storekeeper 17 Chatham-street, *Germany*.

Isaac Moses, broker, 32 Barclay-street.

Israel Michael, trader in furs, from *Hesse Cassel, Germany*.

Itman Charles, and Mary, children of John, blacksmith,
119 Bowery Lane.

J

Jackson Allen, merchant, 277 Pearl-street.

Jackson Sophia, 21 Rosevelt-street.

Jackson Mr. a child of aged 1 year, flux.

Jackson Elizabeth, 172 Division-street.

Jackson widow, 55 John-street.

Jackson Mr. a child of, aged 1 month.

Jacobs Herbert, Bellevue.

Jaffray Thomas, grocer, 324 Water-street, *Scotland*.

James Levi.

James a black, Bellevue.

Jarvis Frederick 11 E. George-street.

Jay Jenny, a black, 136 Water-street.

Jay Mrs. —— old age.

Jeannett Mrs. Bellevue.

Jeffrey Mr. fisherman, *Block-Island*.

Jenkins William, the daughter of, aged 18.

Jenkins James, grocer, a child of.

Jenkins Edward, shipmaster, 7 Hague-street.

Jervis Fanny, child of, Charlotte-street.

Johnson Ann, young man from 158, Broadway, *Staten Island*.

Johnson James, mariner, 111 Cherry-street.

Johnson Hannah, 125 Fly market.

Johnson Sally, found dead in Read-street.

Johnson Jacob, mulatto, Eden's Alley.

Johnson, 3 Beaver Lane, consumption.

Johnson James, son of James, 14 Rose-street, aged 18.

Johnson Andrew, infant son of John, *Scotland*.

Johnson Mr. a child of, at the 3 mile-stone.
Johnson Richard, shoemaker, *Ireland*.
Johnson Charles, a black man, Eden's Alley.
Johnson Wm. a black infant, Eden's Alley.
Johnson Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.
Johnson Betty, Bellevue.
Johnson John, Bellevue.
Johnson Francis, his black boy Thomas.
Johnson Nancy, a black washerwoman.
Johnson William, a black man, the child of.
Jones Mary, Bedlow-street.
Jones Hugh, labourer, a child of, 34 E. George-street.
Jones Daniel, 37 Chappel-street.
Jones William, the wife of, New-slip.
Jones John B. physician, 82 William-street, aged 36.
Jones captain John, a child of.
Jones Mr. a black man, a child of.
Jones Jane and Mary, daughters of Louis, printer, 67
Pine street.
Jones Mr. the wife of, aged 25, 352 Water-street.
Jones Benjamin, a black man.
Jones Peter, a child of, Corlear's-hook.
Jordan Robert, 73 Wall-street.
Joseph John, a child of, First-street.
Joseph John, Alms-house.
Josias, a black man, Orange-street.
Joyce Robt. clock and watch maker, 145 Pearl-st. *Ireland*.
Judah Walter S. student of physic.

K

Kant Godfrey, upholsterer, 58 Beekman-street.
Karns Elizabeth, wife of John, chair maker 2 Cliff-street.
Katy mulatto, Bellevue, from the sloop Herkimer.
Kean Elenore, spinster, John-street.
Kedore George, joiner.
Keersey Abraham, a child of near the alms-house.
Keefe Mr. —— aged 74.
Keith Mathew, at Mr. Cowan's. Henry-street.
Keller Abm. baker near the methodist church Bowery.
Kelly Edward, Bellevue.
Kelly Iohn, a child of.
Kelly widow, 83 Murray-street.
Kelly Wm. James, Cheapside-street.

Kelly Patrick, labourer, *Ireland*.
Kendle Charles, silver smith, daughter Mary and wife Elizabeth, 43 Cliff-street.
Kenly John, clerk in the custom-house.
Kinnan Thomas, Liberty-street.
Kennard Henry, a black, drowned the fifteenth of August,
Kennard Elizabeth, Orange-street aged 23.
Kennard Nancy, Bellevue.
Kent Clarissa, wife of John, a black.
Kent Catherine, the wife of Iacob. 10 Chamber-street.
Kent Iacob, an infant of, Winne-street, flux.
Kent Mary, a black woman, Cedar-street.
Kerby William.
Kerr Michael, Skinner-street.
Kerr Elizabeth, Orange-street.
Keyser George, a child of, 29 Cheapside.
Keyser John, shoemaker, the wife of, Reed-street.
Kibbe Isaac, merchant, a child of, 214 Pearl-street.
Kidd John, 328 Water-street.
Kinder John Church St. back of the hospital.
Kindle widow Mary, a daughter of, 14 Beekman-street.
King Elizabeth, the wife of Edward, 11 Chappel-street.
King John, the child of, Mulberry-street.
King Isaac, from Mr. Askin's, 56 Barclay-street.
King Rebecca, 19 Lumber-street.
King Thomas, 100 Maiden-Lane.
King, a watchman, a child of, near the Union-Furnace.
King Edward, 6 Oswego-market.
King Mrs. aged 65, small pox.
King Jane, Bellevue.
Kingsland Abigail, Pump-street.
Kinnard Ann, Bellevue.
Kinsay Joseph, a black, Bellevue.
Kip Henry H. inspector of pot and pearl ashes, and wife, Pine-street.
Kip Isaac A. merchant, a child, of 34 Stone-street.
Kip Mr. a daughter of, Ruiger-street.
Kip John H. 105 Greenwich-street, aged 26.
Kinsley Simon, a child of.
Kirby Mr. aged 29.
Kitty, a wench, 18 Roosevelt-street.
Klapper Henry, the wife of, Moore's buildings.

Knapp Mary, the wife of Ebenezar, house-carpenter, 87
Harman-street.
Knapp David do.
Knapp Marian, Thomas-street, consumption,
Knapp Elenor, a young woman from 122 Cherry-street.
Knapp Gilbert, butcher, 87 Harman-street.
Knapp Stephen, taylor, 4 New-Slip.
Knapp Charles, do.
Kneeland Seth R. grocer, New Albany basin.
Knight Elizabeth, 44 Lumber-street.
Knight Hannah, wife of Mr. mariner Lumber-street.
Knox Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.
Knox Thomas, merchant, the wife of, C.
Kraniel John W. clerk to the late Mr. Brauver, 53
Stone-street.
Krindle Samuel, Bellevue.
Kritz Conrad, grocer, E. Rutger-street.
Kroneholm Christian, shoemaker, near Crane-wharf.
Kulp Jacob, Bellevue.
Kyle Richard, a child, Alms-house.
Kyle John, a boy, 87 Front-street.

L

Laburan Bartholomew, gardner, the son of, Third-street.
Lacey Lawrence, from the alms-house.
Lackey Robert, shipwright, the wife of, Lumber-street.
Lackey James and John, sons of, do. do.
Lackey Robert, junr. the wife and son of, Lumber-street.
Lake Thomas, Clerk, aged 40, *England*.
Lake Constantia, wife of William, trader, 98 Gold-street.
Ireland.

Lamb John, M. D. son of general Lamb, 34 Wall-street.
Lamb William, taylor, 11 Rutger-street.
Lane Elizabeth, from the hospital.
Lane Thomas, 37 Chatham-street.
Lane Timothy, a child of, Gold-street, aged 11 days.
Lardner James, grocer, 282 Water-street, *Limerick*.
Larkin Charlotte, Bellevue.
Larkin William, Bellevue.
Larey Abijah.——aged 17.
Lathum Simon, shipwright, Lumber-street,
Lavander Joseph, painter, a child of.
Lavere Mr.——aged 82.

Lawrence Joseph, Bellevue.
Lawrence George, shipmaster, *Nantucket*.
Lawrence Richard, merchant, son of Caleb, 80 John-str.
Lawrence William, Bellevue.
Lawrence widow, mother in law of Dr. John B. Hicks,
69 Beekman-street.
Lawson John, blacksmith, 59 William-street.
Lawson Israel, 30 E. Rutger-street.
Lazarus Samuel, shopkeeper, 19 William-street.
Leach John, Church-street, between Barley and Thomas
streets.
Leach Thomas, baker 217 William-street.
Leach Robert, apprentice to Oswald and Hartung, 83
Maiden-Lane.
Leary widow, Sarah, her black woman, 303 Pearl-street.
Leary Mr. aged 78, cancer.
Lee Mrs. aged 39.
Lee Susannah at Mr. Caldwell's 138 Pearl-street.
Lee Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.
Leechman John, cabinet maker, 60 Cedar-street.
Lesurge Amos, boarding house, a child of, 82 Warren-str.
Leitch Samuel, from John Murray's, 27 Harman-street.
Leimon Mary, 111 Division-street.
Lemprier Michael, 34 Church-street.
Lenox Joseph, porter bottler, 48 Catherine-street.
Lenox Joseph, labourer, *Ireland*.
Lentz Jacob, and wife, Eagle-street
Leonard Mrs. Division street.
Leonard Mrs. ————— aged 48.
Leonard Master ————— aged 14.
Leonard Mr. mason, the wife and child of, Pump-street.
Leper Mr. Bellevue.
Lewiston George, corner of Lumber and Bedlow-streets.
Leslie Alexander, teacher, Broadway.
Lent John, brush-manufacturer, a child of, 2 Beekman-st.
Letts Elijah, and daughter Susan, 22 Cooper-street.
Leuthouer William, grocer, Division-street, *Germany*.
Levi Joseph, a soldier, hospital.
Levier Jacob and his son Joseph, 172 Division-street.
Levie Mary, Bellevue.
Lewis Betty, a black, Eden's alley.
Lewis Joseph, a black.

Lewis —, attorney at law, Cherry-street. C.
Lumbert Henry, taylor, the child of.
Lincoln Francis, from Robert Thomas's, 15 Lumber str.
Lincoln Hosea, house carpenter and daughter, 86 Fair-str.
Lining Nathaniel, carpenter, Liberty street.
List Jacob and his wife Mary, Eagle-street.
Lispenard Oliver, mariner, James-street.
Lispenall William, mariner.
Little Mr. — coachman, Beaver-lane.
Little John, cartman, a daughter of.
Little William, 272 Broadway.
Littlely Frederick, Hospital.
Liver Mary, Bellevue.
Liver Michael and child, taylor, 57 Ann-street.
Livingston Elenor, Bellevue.
Lockwood —, drover from the Plough and Harrow,
 Bowery-lane.
Lloyd Benjamin, a child of, 57 James-street.
Lloyd Mr. — aged 16.
Lloyd Mr. — aged 45.
Logan John and wife, Lumber-street.
Lou William, the wife of, 111 Division-street.
Long Michael, the wife of, mariner, 70 E. George street.
Long Peter, back of Corlear's-hook.
Loofie Andrew, Bayard-lane.
Lord Dorcas, aged 19, William-street.
Lorias Nicholas, Bellevue.
Low William, a child of, Greenwich street.
Low Peter, Bellevue.
Lowdon Thomas 25 Warren-street.
Lowdon Richard, Bellevue.
Lowellin Hannah, Charlotte-street.
Lowen Richard, Bellevue.
Lowrie Mr. Greenwich-street.
Ludlam David, Bellevue.
Ludlam Cornelius, aged 22, son of widow Phebe, Rider-st.
Ludlam Nancy, aged 32, wife of Stuart, painter, 56 John-st.
Ludlow Mr. a child of.
Ludlow Mr. Bellevue.
Ludlow William, grocer, the wife of, Fayette-street.
Lydig Clara, a wench, 4 Ferry-street.
Lyon Mr. a child of.

Lyon Harris, Ann-street.

Lyon James, mariner, Bellevue.

M

M'Adams Mr. shoemaker, George-street.

M'Adder Daniel, Bellevue.

M'Baine Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.

M'Baine Jane, Bellevue.

M'Caffel James, corner of Bedlow and East Rutger-st.

M'Caran John, grocer, aged 32, 36 Catharine-street.

M'Carter John, bag piper, Rider-street.

M'Carty Chas. son of Jeremiah, 97 James-street.

M'Carty Chas. carpenter, Rider-street.

M'Carty James, child of widow Catherine, 5 James street.

M'Carty Mr. aged 34, pleurisy.

M'Carty James, Bellevue.

M'Call John, 22 E. Rutger-street.

M'Call John, carpenter, aged 24, *Scotland*.

M'Cammon Mrs, wife of Mark, mason, 45 Catharine-st.

M'Cauly Patrick.

M'Clay William, carpenter, 115 Liberty-street.

M'Clay Thomas, mariner, aged 21, Bedlow-street.

M'Cloud Mr. a child of, near the Air Furnace.

M'Cobb Mr. Beekman-street.

M'Colgin James, mason, Catharine-street.

M'Collister William, corner of Broadway and Barley-st.

M'Cone Jacob, aged 12 years.

M'Connel —, a ferryman at the Fly-market.

M'Coy James, apprentice to Joseph Hitchcock, sailmaker, 31 Roosevelt-street.

M'Crea widow, the daughter of.

M'Cready William, aged 17, son of Mr. E. M'Cready, *North Castle*.

M'Cubbin Robert, Barclay-street.

M'Cue Bridget, 15 Moore's buildings.

M'Daniel Peggy, Bellevue.

M'Daniel Hugh, do.

M'Donald James, (the noted sportsman) 78 Vesey-street, *Scotland*.

M'Donald Jannet, widow, at 65, near the Air Furnace, *Scotland*.

M'Donald Jane, wife of Alexander, carpenter, near the old Furnace.

M'Donald Nelly, from Mr. William Mooney's, 75 Wall-st.
M'Donald Donald, 64 John-street, *Scotland*.
M'Donald Joseph, a lad from the Alms-house.
M'Donell Christiana, wife of Donald, Bellevue.
M'Dougal Peter, merchant, 191 Pearl-street, *Scotland*.
M'Elwaine Mrs. Bedlow-street.
M'Elwaine John, grocer, Bedlow-street.
M'Elwaine Margaret, from the ship Nancy, Capt. Forest, *Ireland*.
M'Ewen Daniel, from the hospital, dropsy.
M'Ewing Mr. aged 25.
M'Ewen John, aged 36, an officer in the late revolutionary war.
M'Ewen Keturah and her son Henry, Bellevue.
M'Fall Mrs. aged 38.
M'Furney Francis, Alms-house.
M'Gaeston John, a child of about 14 months.
M'Gibbon Garret, Bellevue.
M'Gie James, the infant of John, *Ireland*.
M'Gill John, child of, Jacob-street.
M'Gowan Ann, wife of Daniel, corner of Dey and Greenwich-streets.
M'Graw Mr. a child of——aged 1 year.
M'Innis Hugh, Eagle-street.
M'Intire Ann, infant of Peter, Warren-street.
M'Fall —, a child of, Mulberry-street.
M'Farlane Mrs. the child of.
M'Farlane John, clerk, 190 Pearl-street. *Scotland*.
M'Fier John, Norfolk-street.
M'Garrah Mrs. aged 47.
M'Gibbon Garret, Bellevue.
M'Ginnis widow, Broadway.
M'Ginnis John, Eagle-street.
M'Ginlay David, aged 25.
M'Green Robert, Charlotte, near Cherry street.
M'Gregor Alexander, Margaret wife of.
M'Guire Mathew, cartman, Chamber-street.
M'Gowan John, Church-street.
M'Intire Sarah, Bellevue.
M'Kay Henry L. aged 17, Old-slip, *Ireland*.
M'Kesson John, clerk of the assembly of this state, 67 Pearl-street.

McKinley Peter, china store, the wife and two children of,
119 Fly-market, *Scotland*.

McKinlay Mr. Eagle-street.

McKenzie miss.

McKnight William, Bellevue.

McLaren Daniel, shopkeeper, the wife and child of, 163
Broadway.

McLaren Catharine, at Mr. Buckley's Front, near Peck
Slip.

McLaren John, merchant, 8 Gold-street.

McLaughlay, James, labourer.

McLaughlin Morris, aged 12, Pearl-street.

McLaughlin Patrick, a child of, aged 9, Pearl-street.

McLaughlin, Charlotte-street.

McLaughlin James a child of.

McLean Archibald, one of the editors of the *New-York
Gazette*, 116 Pearl-street, *Glasgow*.

McLean Niel, rigger and grocer, the wife of, 62 John-st.
Scotland

McLeod Donald, a child of, Greenwich-streets.

McMatters William, hospital.

McMichael Mr. aged 39.

McMillan John, porter bottler, Burling-Slip, aged 20,
Ireland.

McMullan Mrs. Bridget and child, hospital.

McMullen Patrick, Bellevue.

McNaar Charles, Blacksmith, 22 Church-street.

McNichol, Margaret, corner of Bedlow and Charlotte-sts.

McNichol Patrick, do. do. and two children.

McPheron Andrew, labourer, 1 Pearl-street, *Scotland*.

McQuin Edward, Bellevue.

Maccon John, the boy of, 25 Cheapside.

Mackin Niel, grocer, 24, E. George street, and child.

Madden Michael, Bellevue.

Madden John, from the 4 mile-stone.

Macrs William, gun smith, *Ireland*.

Magie——— *Ireland*.

Maghan Charles, from Mr. Gies, corner of Bridge and
Broad-streets.

Magnow Miles; labourer, Roosevelt-street.

Mahan Jerry, the wife of, Charlotte-street.

Major Sally, wife of Samuel, printer, 37 Rutgers street.

Malcomb Susan, sister of Mrs. Malcomb, midwife, 1 Fletcher-street, *Scotland*.
Maney Margaret, Bellevue.
Manley Mrs. Jews-Alley.
Maniel George, a child of, William street.
Man Captain William, aged 26.
Marian, a hired woman at Mr. Clandenings, 209 Pearl-st.
Martin Peter, James street.
Martin Peter merchant, from Peter Irwin's boarding house, 59 John-street, *Scotland*
Martin John found dead near the ship yards.
Marsheld Mr.
Marville Betty, a black, Bellevue.
Mason Robert, a child, 12 Moore's buildings.
Mason Thomas, Bellevue.
Mastin Charles, cartman, 20 Chestnut-street.
Mathews Anthony, a black, the son of,
Mathews Charles, Birmingham-street.
Mathewson Ebenezer, 316 Water-street.
Maxwell William, distiller, an infant of, 225 Greenwich-street.
Mayune Frances, widow, at Mr. Bassets, 218 Pearl-street.
old age.
Mead Margaret, a young woman, sister of Nicholas, 59 Nassau-street.
Mead Solomon, clerk of Mr. Joseph Eden, C.
Mead John, a child of.
Mears Peter.
Meinell George, 227 William-street.
Meldrum Robert, grocer, aged 26, 87 Greenwich-street,
Scotland.
Melvin Thomas, mariner Catherine street.
Merrit Ezekiel, mason, the wife of, Murray-street.
Merrit John, corner of Henry and Birmingham-street.
Middlemast Peter, 21 Beekman-street, aged 28.
Middleton Moses, a black, Catherine-st. near the market.
Middleton Walter.
Mierckel Mr. found near the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway.
Miles Samuel, and wife, E. George-street.
Millat Peter, mason, 51 Bowery Lane.
Millegan Gilbert, apothecary, aged 23, 43 Water-street.

Miller Adolphus, teacher, 32 Nassau-street.

Miller, widow, Catherine, a child of, 21 E. George-street.

Miller John silver smith, Dutch-street.

Miller Montgomery, carpenter, Reed-street.

Miller William, fisherman, Pump-street.

Miller Zebulon, 3 New Slip.

Miller Andrew, merchant, Maiden Lane.

Miller John, Bellevue.

Mills Jane, daughter of Robert, bookbinder,

Mills James grocer, a child of.

Minery Captain, Patrick, a child of, Rutger-street.

Minto Christian, consumption.

Mispée Nancy, aged 18, daughter of Thomas, coffee seller,
5 Rider-street.

Misserve George, butcher, Bowery lane.

Mitchell Mr. a child of, near the tea water pump.

Mitchell Bridget, Bellevue.

Mitchell William, cartman, 94 Gold-street.

Mitchell Jane, Bellevue.

Mitchell Wynant, marshall, 15 Water-street.

Mitchell Mr. tanner and wife.

Mix John, a black, Bellevue.

Moffit Polly, Oliver-street.

Monikee Mr. a child of.

Moody William Thomas, apprentice to Mr. Hitchcock,
Roosevelt-street.

Moon Mrs. aged 62.

Mooney Elizabeth, the wife of Michael, 39 Rutger-street.

Mooney Mr. aged 36, sudden.

Mooney William, butcher, 75 Wall-street.

Moore Mrs. aged 30, child bed.

Moore Abigail, a child of.

Moore Richard, a black man, alms house.

Moore Nicholas, 32 Ferry-street.

Moore James, the wife of, Henry-street.

Morehouse Joshua, from the boarding house of Mrs.
Rodgers.

Morarius major Ludwig, Roosevelt-street, *Germany*.

Morell Betsy, Bellevue.

Morgan Mr. a child of, aged 6 months.

Morris Jacob, cartman, and wife, 11 Barclay-street.

Morris Abraham, a black man, alms-house.

Morris Samuel, slave to Mr. Ebbet, 71 Pearl-street.
Morris John, jeweller, Dutch-street.
Morris Mr. the child of.
Morrison James, and Thomas, back of the balloon house.
Morrison Jane, an infant, alms-house.
Morrison John, cabinet maker, Fair-street,
Morrison Mrs. aged 54.
Morrison William, mariner, Bellevue.
Morrison Mr. a child of, E. Rutger-street.
Morton Thomas corner of Dey and Greenwich-streets.
Scotland
Morewood Thomas, merchant, 128 Pearl street, aged 41.
Moses Isaac, Broker.
Mount George, a child of, Chatham-street.
Mougeone Peter, at the four mile stone, *France*.
Mountain Bridget, wife and child of James, corner of
Bedlow and George streets.
Mullen Barney, Bellevue.
Mullan Robert, Bellevue.
Munley Timothy, carpenter, and wife, 147 William-street.
Munson Amos, shoemaker, 82 John-street.
Murphy William, apprentice to James Sutton, cedar-
cooper, 80 Fair-street.
Murphy Edward, grocer, E. George-street.
Murphy Richard James, 7th ward.
Murphy William, Bellevue.
Murray Ceasar, black, white washer, 49 Cedar-street.
Murray Mr. a child of, aged 1 month.
Murray John, Bellevue.
Murrel Thomas, 23 George-street.
Myers Jacob, from Mr. Van Tuyl's country house.
Myers Ephraim, mariner, 25, E. George-street.
Myers John R. merchant, the wife of, 17 Dey-street.
Myers John, the child of, Read-street.
Myers Samson A. coppersmith, 71 John-street.
Myers Rudolph, shoemaker, 11 Chappel-street.
Myers Henry, a lad from Dr. Borrows, 77 Water-street.
Myers John, a black belonging to Mrs. Dixon.
Myers Mrs. aged 78, consumption.
Myers Sufannah, a black, the child of.
Mylander Nicholas, tavern and clothier, aged 45, 336
Water-street.

N

Nancy, a black woman, at John Murray's 27 Beckman-st.
 Nash Mary, wife of Samuel, mate of a vessel, 69 Cliff-st.
 Nathan Joseph, trader, White-hall-street, *Germany*.
 Nation Mr. a child of, aged 10 months.
 Neck Solomon, from the Hospital, consumption.
 Nedham Mrs. wife of John, aged 73, 10 Cherry-street.
 Nevil John, grocer, 78 Wall-street.
 Newall Andrew, cooper, aged 49, and son Joseph, aged
 18, Front-street, at the Crane wharf.
 Newall Thomas, son of Andrew, Crane-wharf.
 Nichols William, aged 25.
 Nicholas John, a black, labourer, Orange-street.
 Nicholson Mrs. James-street.
 Nickels John, labourer, a black man, Orange-street.
 Nightingale Elenor, 44, Lumber-street.
 Nesbit Betsey, Bellevue.
 Netus Philip, Alms-house.
 Newkirk John, baker, a child of, 49 Liberty-street.
 Newton Thomas, printer.
 Nichols William, mason, aged 18.
 Noble Mark, 222 Pearl-street.
 Nocus Stephen, broker, 196 Broadway.
 Norris Elizabéth, the wife of Mr. 306 Water-street.
 Norwood Richard, custom house measurer, the wife of,
 52 Gold-street.
 Nostrand James, printer.
 Nostrand Epinetus, ironmonger, C.
 Noyll Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.

O

O'Brian Richard, Bellevue.
 O'Brian Timothy, tallow chandler, the son of, aged 16,
 Cherry-street.
 O'Brian John, Bellevue.
 O'Conally Patrick, baker, *Ireland*.
 O'Daniel Hugh, Bellevue.
 O'Driscoll Mary, wife of Jeremiah, schoolmaster, aged 36.
 Ogden Gilbert, labourer.
 Ogden widow, Alm-street.
 Ogden Lewis, aged 13, Pearl-street.
 Ogden David, merchant, 123, Pearl-street.

Ogden Mr. a child of, Frankfort-street.
Ogden John, bricklayer, the wife of, 54 Ann-street.
Ogg James, E. George-street.
Ogilvie Alexander, 2 Gold-street.
Oliver Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.
O'Neal Chas. Gordon, a lad, son of Henry, Lumber-Str.
O'Neal James, Hospital.
Orr Alexander, 143 Fly-market.
Orr John, Bellevue.
Osburn Henry, mason, E. George-street.
Osburn Nathaniel, from the schooner Nancy, Captain Wilson.
Oshiel Peter, Bellevue.
Oswald Charles, furrier, 83 Maiden-lane, C.
Overing Mr. a child of, aged 18 months, flux.
Owen Richard, the son of, 14 Jacob-street.
P
Paine Captain Joseph, Greenwich-road near the Old Furnace.
Palmer Mr. aged 21.
Palmer Mr. Pump-street.
Panton Francis, merchant, aged 56, 59 Wall-street; Aberdeen.
Parker Elizabeth, wife of Peter, shipmaster, Division-Str.
Parker Sidney, hatter, 207 Water-street.
Parsonarius John, F. Hospital.
Parsons Aaron, Bellevue.
Parsons John, merchant, 257 Pearl-street.
Partell Henry, 4 Jacob-street.
Patterson Jonas, Cheapside.
Payne Mary, 46 E. George-street.
Peacock Richard, at Mr. Robbins' grocer, sixth ward.
Peale Kitian, son of Charles W. proprietor of the museum, *Philadelphia*, C.
Pearse Robert, pewterer, 82 Nassau-street.
Pearson Catharine, Henry near E. George-street.
Peck George, 2 children of, Mulberry-street.
Peffer Isaac, 38 Harman-street.
Pell Elijah, merchant, Pearl-street.
Pendleton James.
Penny Mr. aged 18.
Pennycuok William, coachmaker, the wife of, 8 Fair-Str.

Perrold Mrs. aged 29.

Perss William, mason and builder, aged 47, and a child,
34 Gold-street.

Peter —, an Italian, aged 83.

Peters John, taylor, a child of, 16 William-street.

Peters Polly, at Nancy Johnson's Bedlow-street.

Peterson Cornelius, blacksmith, the child of, Division-st.

Peterson Goester, 66 E. George-street. *Sweden.*

Peterson Pompey, a black, belonging to Mrs. Beekman.

Petre George, sugar baker, wife and child, Bayard-street.

Pettie John, from Garrit de Bow's 132 Front-street.

Pettit Thomas, 46 Cedar-street.

Pettit Joseph B. Almis-house, consumption.

Phebe, a black woman, Bellevue.

Philips Hannah, 60 William-street.

Philips Stephen, gentleman, Wall-street.

Philips Marcus Portius, Bellevue.

Pilkins James, 59 Cheapside.

Pinkleton James, corner of Lumber and E. George-street.

Piper Julian, widow, and grand daughter Catharine, Bow-
ery.

Pitt Nicholas, cartman, the wife of, 44 Roosevelt-street.

Place James, butcher, First-street.

Player Peter, the child of, James-street.

Plunket widow, Mary, 178 Division-street.

Polhelmus Jacob, old age, Second-street.

Porter William, Bellevue.

Porter Peter, labourer, the child of, 80, Read-street.

Porterfield Mr. corner Augustus-street and Tryon Row.

Postlethwaite John, 1 Cherry street.

Potley Josiah, corner of Division and Orange-street.

Powers John, 7 Charlotte-street.

Preston Catharine, 327 Pearl-street.

Price Ruben, the wife of, 9 Barley-street.

Pride Peter, house-carpenter, the infant of, Little Ann-st.

Pride Robert, carpenter, 15 Beaver-street.

Prigent Peter, Bellevue.

Pritchard William, Pump-street.

Pritts John, mariner, Bellevue.

Provost, widow of James.

Prow John, Bellevue.

Prun Jacob, Second-street, and child.

Pudney John, Grand, near Suffolk-street.
Punches John C. taylor, 27 George-street.
Purdy Munmouth, taylor, 395 Pearl-street.
Purdy John, cartman, Little Catharine-street.
Purdy Thomas, Catharine-street, aged 22.
Purdy John, at Nostrand's tavern, 52 Bowery-lane.
Purvis Robert, 290 Greenwich-street.
Purvis Walter, cabinet-maker, Orange-street, Scotland.
Purvis Thomas, do.

Q.

Queran Philip, near Bunker's-Hill.
Quick Abraham, a child of, Broad-street.
Quick James, baker, 57 Broad-street.
Quin Patrick, aged 27
Quin John, mariner, Water-street.

R.

Ramage Miss, daughter of Mr. Ramage, miniature painter, aged 16.
Randall Mr. aged 25.
Raney Mr. taylor, the wife of, Fairstreet.
Raney William, 87 Front-street.
Range Mary, Bellevue.
Rankin Mrs. aged 28.
Rankins Mr. a child of, aged 3 years, and another aged 6 months.
Rankens, Francis, a black, the child of.
Ray Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.
Read William, chief Surgeon of the U. S. frigate Constitution.
Readen Henry, baker, and Mary his wife, 93 Gold-street.
Readen Mr. a black, child belonging to.
Reef Martha, Henry-street.
Reid Mr. aged 70, died on Long-Island.
Reid Elizabeth, Partition-street.
Reid Mrs. a son of.
Reid Elizabeth, widow.
Reid Robert, aged 23.
Remmy John, potter, the child of, Potters-hill.
Remsen Elizabeth, at Silas Totten's, 115, William-street.
Remsen Dorothea, 32 Water-street.
Remsen John H. jun. attorney at law, 92 Pearl-st. aged 28
Remsen Elizabeth, Bellevue.

Renwick William, merchant, a child of, 67, Maiden-lane.
Reside Hannah, 13 Rutger's-street.
Reviere Thomas, son of Jacob, 172 Division-street.
Reyley Captain, the child of, 14 Rutger-street.
Reyley Henry, Batavia-lane, and wife.
Reynolds Daniel, Dye-street.
Rhinclander Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Greenwich-street, aged 24, decay.
Robbins John, apprentice to Mr. Ackley, 108 Gold-street.
Rice Mary, corner of Augustus and Magazine-street.
Rice Sally, from John Bissell's, 29 East George-street.
Rice Henry, Bellevue.
Rich James, taylor, an infant of, 166 Pearl-street.
Rich Abraham, carpenter, 18 Thames-street.
Richardson Mrs. Bellevue.
Richard William, Pump-street.
Richey John L. upholsterer, Sarah the wife of, 93 John-street, aged 28.
Ridley Eleanor, wife of George, merchant taylor, 130 Front-street, *Scotland*.
Richl Jacob, baker, Pearl-street.
Riker Matilda, a black woman, a child of.
Rinsey Joseph, a black, Bellevue.
Rivens Mr. aged 22.
Rivier Nancy, 52 Cheapside-street.
Roberts James, East George-street.
Roberts Enos, 21 Rose-street.
Roberts Elizabeth, 35 Chappel-street.
Roberts Solomon, of the schooner Betsey, Bellevue.
Robertson Mr. the child of, Pearl-street, near the Fly-Market.
Robertson Ann, the child of, Roosevelt-street.
Robertson Ann, daughter of Alexander, merchant, 191 Pearl-street.
Robertson Robert, nephew of do. do.
Robertson Mrs. aged 25..
Robertson Mr. aged 32.
Robins Grace; Bellevue.
Robins Thomas, clerk to Samuel Campbell, bookseller, *Salisbury, England*.
Robins Ezekiel, a black man, from the house of 174 Water street.

Robins Mary, a child, Alms-house.
Robins Sarah, wife of Ezekiel, 174 Water-street.
Robins Sarah, 49 Cliff-street.
Robins Thomas, from George Bernents, 50 Water-street.
Robins Mrs. Fair-street.
Robinson James, Bellevue.
Robinson George, 38 Roosevelt-street.
Robinson William, Winne-street.
Robinson Rosannah, a black, near Moore's buildings.
Robinson Miss, aged 25, 311 Water-street.
Robinson Mr. a child of, aged 3 years.
Robinson Benjamin, mariner, Bellevue.
Rodman William, cartman.
Rodgers Edward, tavern-keeper, *Ireland*.
Rodney John, a black, Bellevue.
Rogers William, Bellevue.
Rogers John, Bellevue.
Romayne Casparas, cartman, the son of, Elizabeth-st.
Rook William, a child of, Banker street.
Roole Christian, mariner, Bellevue.
Rooreback John F. Notary Public, 87 Maiden-lane, C.
Roosevelt Helena, consumption, from the Mayor's, 108
Broadway.
Rosanna, a wench belonging to Daniel Nivens, *Newburgh*.
Rosetta Madam, a child of, Broadway.
Rose Maria, aged 20.
Rose James, old age, 377 Pearl-street.
Ross Ephraim, Catharine-street.
Ross Samuel, Bedlow-street.
Roy Alexander, grocer, aged 34, 33 Cliff-street, *Scotland*.
Roy John, Bellevue.
Ruckell widow, consumption, Murray-street.
Ruckell Mrs. Chamber-street.
Rump Jacob, a child of, Crofs-street.
Rump Jacob, Bellevue.
Rump Mrs. do.
Russel Catharine, 94 William-street.
Russel Francis, taylor, aged 25, 40 Partition-street, *Scot-
land*.
Russel Timothy, house carpenter, 56 James-street.
Russel Mr. cartman, Warren street.

Rustey John, shoemaker, 10 Robinson-street, *Germany*.
 Ruthman John, 20 John-street.
 Ruthven John, son of John, turner, 30 John-street, *Scotland*.
 Ryan Charles, from the sloop Herkimer, Bellevue.
 Ryans James, Bellevue.
 Ryans Cornelius, a child of, aged 6 months.
 Ryar Henry, painter, Winne-street, *Germany*.
 Ryley Nancy, wife of Charles, Getfield's Alley Mulberry Street.
 Ryley Frederic, taylor, Front-street.
 Ryersdeck Polly, daughter of late Rev. Mr. Ryersdeck, of Hackenfack, at the Rev. Mr. Kuyper's, 27 Fair-st. S
 Saidler James, aged 15, son of James, merchant, 131, Water-street, C.
 Sailmaker Elizabeth 41 Harman-street
 Sague widow, 54 Rutger-street.
 Saltonstall Richard R. merchant, 1 Gold-street.
 Sarah, a black, at William Tilford's grocer, E. George-st.
 Sarah, do. Bellevue.
 Saul Mr. painter, 330 Water-street, *Ireland*.
 Saunders Richard, a child of.
 Saunderson Mr. 330 Pearl-street.
 Sergeant Winthrop, from 36 Moore-street.
 Savoy Tom, a black, chimney-sweep, Moore's buildings.
 Scandella, J. B. M. D. aged 28, *Venice*.
 Schneedon John, Bellevue.
 Schofield James, Orange-street.
 Schott Mr. Bellevue.
 Schroeder John, porter, Read-street, *Germany*.
 Schuder William, Inspector of the revenue, Bridge-street.
 Schultz George, aged 86 Moore's buildings.
 Schultz Henry, and his wife Elizabeth, from Adam Rutland's, 3 mile stone.
 Schultz Daniel, physician, from *Waterford*, *New-York*.
 Scolar William, Bellevue:
 Scott Charles, labourer, Third-street.
 Scott Robert, and his wife Elizabeth, 332 Water-street, *Ireland*.
 Scott William, apprentice to Messrs. Swords, printers, 99 Pearl-street.

Scott Mr. Bellevue.
Scroggie George, Pearl-street, near the exchange.
Scudler William, custom house officer.
Seabury John, Bellevue.
Seaman Henry, merchant, Pearl-street.
Seaman Robert, Bellevue.
Seaman Mrs. " do.
Secoy Jane, mantua-maker.
Seygang Mr.
Sergeant John, aged 5 months, son of James, Rector-st.,
Sergeant William, cartman, 47 Greenwich-street.
Servant Mr. a child of, aged 1 year, flux.
Shaddack Jacob, mariner, 31 Lumber-street.
Shaffer Christian, taylor, First-street.
Shandy Mary, Alms-house, consumption.
Sharer Mrs. Bellevue.
Sharcshine Jacob, 13 Rutgers-street.
Sharpless Aaron, grocer, 1 Cliff-street.
Shannon Andrew, labourer, the wife of, 75 James-street.
Shaw Martin, at John Paine's Union Furnace.
Shaw Susannah, Henry-street.
Shaw James, 130 Front-street.
Shaw Andrew and wife, Pump-street.
Shearer Mary, 138 Broad-street.
Shedden William, merchant, consumption, 99 Water-st.
Shenkofdt John, 78 Roosevelt street.
Shepherd Mrs. wife of Thomas, hair-dresser, 47 John-st.
Shepherd Hannah, wife of John, Ridsr-street.
Sharer William.
Sharer Mary, 128 Broad-street.
Shiel Peter, Bellevue.
Shilmérdine John, 135 William-street.
Shimmel —, tea water man, Fayette-street.
Shetsell Michael, shoemaker, the wife of, near New-flip.
Shields Catharine, a child of.
Shields James, house carpenter and wife; 50 E. George-st.
Shineback Henry, 45 Pearl-street.
Shoal Mr. a child of, aged 3 years.
Shobar Dorcas, 7th Ward.
Shoemaker Mrs. a child of.
Shonnard John, tavern-keeper, Bowery.
Shotwell Widow, 102 Chamber-street.

Shotwell Isaac, and his son Joseph, blacksmiths.
Shrady John, shoemaker, a child of, 86 Chatham-street.
Shuller Ludwig, cartman, a child of, Vesey-street.
Shure Mrs.
Shurtz Mr. aged 37.
Shute Henry, a grand child of, corner of Magazine and Little Ann-street.
Shute Hannah, aged 26. C.
Sibley Mrs. Camilla, the servant of.
Sickles Elias blacksmith, a child of, Bedlow-street.
Sickles John, clothier, the child of, Maiden-lane.
Sickles Catharine, Alms-House.
Sickles Zachariah, a child of, aged 18 months, Gibbs-Alley.
Sickles Miss, daughter of widow, 70 Liberty-street.
Siemon John, furrier, 103 William-street, and his wife Susannah.
Silkworth Thomas, at William Hunter's, corner of Lumber and East Rutger-street.
Silva Joze Roiz, merchant, 28 William-street.
Simley Mr. carpenter, aged 40, William-street.
Simmons Bathsheba, Henry-street.
Simmons Mr. aged 21.
Simonson Susan, Bellevue.
Simmonson Lucy, wife of Cornelius, a black physician, Pearl near Frankfort-street.
Simpson Susannah, a black, from 4 New-slip.
Simpson Robert, Bellevue.
Sinclair Archibald, grocer and carpenter, aged 32, 227 Water-street, *Scotland*.
Sinclair John, Greenwich-Road, near the saw-pits.
Sinclair Captain, the wife of, Cherry-street.
Sinclair Polly, 45 Cliff-street.
Skinner John, shoemaker, aged 40, No. 50 Bunker-street, *Scotland*.
Slidell Michael, aged 60.
Slidell Michael, the wife of, 56 Ann street.
Slidell Isaac, do
Sloan Mr. aged 29.
Smith Albert, musical instrument maker, the wife, daughter and son of, 86 John-street.
Smith Adolph, Bowery-lane, consumption.

Smith Alexander, merchant, 177 Pearl-street, *Scotland*.
Smith Bernardus, taylor, the wife of, 36 Gold-street.
Smith Charles, bookseller, the wife of, 51 Maiden-lane.
Smith Charles, merchant, a child of, Pearl-street.
Smith Elihu H. physician, 45 Pine-street.
Smith George, physician, Henry-street, from *Newburg*.
Smith Hester, the wench of, 3 Dover-street.
Smith James, on his return to his native country, *England*.
Smith James, son of Jacob, turner, 94 Beckman-street,
aged 31.
Smith James, mariner, of the ship *Jean*, Bellevue.
Smith Mr. aged 27.
Smith John, Bellevue.
Smith Jesse, 32 Bancker-street.
Smith Melancton, merchant, 52 Greenwich-street.
Smith Morris, a child of, Little-Catharine-street.
Smith Nathan, Judge of Ulster-County, Bellevue.
Smith Phebe, Bellevue.
Smith Robert, cartman, 41 Oliver-street.
Smith Mr. aged 42 palsey.
Smith Solomon, son of Solomon, 52 Rose-street.
Smith Sarah, Lumber-street.
Smith William, aged 16, apprentice to Archibald M'Lean,
printer. Pearl-street.
Smout George, the child of, 157 Chatham-street, aged 17.
Sneden Ann, Bellevue.
Snegs Mary, 11 Cliff-street.
Snodgrass Catharine, wife of James, Lumber-street.
Snodgrass William, do.
Sniffin William, a child of, Rutger's ground.
Snowden George, ship-chandler, 56 Gold-street.
Snyder Mr. 66 Dey-street.
Sayre David, aged 9 years, *France*.
Spann Juliana, Bellevue.
Spangle Philip, a free black, from Mr. Zunt's, 62 Pearl-
street.
Specie Henry, apprentice to William G. Miller, baker,
60 John-street.
Spicer Joseph, son of Francis, Augustus-street.
Spouse William, at the Old Coffee-house.
Springer Richmond, shipwright, and wife, Lumber-street.
Springsteen Elizabeth.

Sprong Mr. Broad-street, near the Exchange, aged 27.
Stagg Deborah, 52 East George-street, aged 18.
Stagg Cynthia, wife of Nicholas, 99 Catharine-street.
Stagg Eliza, Washington street.
Stanbury William, aged 19, died of a locked jaw.
Stanford, wife of the Rev. John, 81 Fair-street, aged 33.
Stanton Mr. the wife of, near the New-slip.
Staples William, merchant, *London*.
Steghifer John, 48 Nassau-street.
Stephens George, bookbinder, 28 Cliff-street.
Stephens Mrs. aged 42.
Stevens William, 3 Front-street.
Stevens Thomas, and wife Elizabeth, lower end of Charlotte-street.
Stevens Captain, aged 55, consumption.
Stevenson —, widow, house-keeper, Water-street.
Stevenson Sally, 34 Ferry-street.
Stewart James, grocer, Crugar's wharf.
Stewart James, 73 Wall-street.
Steyner Godlip, 48 Nassau-street.
Stickler Adam, Pump near Second-street.
Stickler John, an infant, 7th ward.
Stigney Catharine, 56 Cherry-street.
Stockhouse John, grocer, Nassau-street.
Stockwell, wife of Samuel, constable, 1 Rider-str. aged 46.
Stokes Joseph, of the schooner Hunter, Bellevue.
Stone John, 55 Lumber-street.
Stone John, 47 Catharine-street.
Stone James, Bellevue.
Stonehouse widow Catharine, the two daughters of, 19 Cliff-street.
Story William, labourer, 1 Cheapside-street.
Stoutenburgh Thomas, merchant, the mother of, and Sally the sister of 118 William-street.
Strachan William, guager, 83 Pearl-street.
Strong Thomas, Water-street, aged 18.
Straubling Henry, Bellevue.
Stuart Hannah, 55 Wall-street, aged 54.
Sturk Mr. in Moore's buildings,
Sudderland Mr. a child of, aged 3 months.
Sullivan Martin, Fair-street.

Summers Nathaniel, 26 Stone-street.
Sunter Elizabeth, wife of Alexander, 114 Chatham-street.
Sufan, a black, from the house of Joze R. Silva, 28 William-street.
Swain Uriah, printer, aged 28.
Swan James, shoemaker, 84 Harman-street.
Swartz Christopher, baker, near the Methodist church, Bowery.
Sweet Mrs.
Sweeny Mrs. Cherry-street, near the ship-yards.
Swords Mary, relief of Thomas, of the British 55th regt.
T.
Tared Mr. Philip, hospital.
Tar Gee Daniel, saddler, 24 Gold-street.
Tarley Daniel, East Rutger-street, *Ireland*.
Taylor Edward, a lad from George near Gold-street.
Taylor George, 249 Water-street.
Taylor William, shoemaker, 104, Majden-lane.
Taylor John, grocer.
Teller Doctor, Eagle-street.
Telford James, Read-street.
Ten Eyck, Mrs. aged 64.
Terleven John, mariner, of the British packet, Bellevue.
Thomas Evan, teacher, 29 Gold-street, C. *England*.
Thomas Chloe, a black, Birmingham-street.
Thomas John, from Thomas Oakes' 90 Warren-street.
Thomas Ann, Bellevue.
Thomas Sarah, Bellevue.
Thompson Mrs. Bedlow-street.
Thompson James, Coffee Manufacturer, 23 Thames-st.
Thompson Mr. a Child of, aged 6 months.
Thompson Alexander, Bellevue.
Thompson Mary, wife of James, Merchant, *Scotland*.
Thompson Thomas, a child of.
Thompson, Son of William Thompson, 34 Ann-Street.
Thompson Captain, wife of, 169 William-street.
Thompson James, Merchant, wife of, Gold-street.
Thompson Mrs. Judith.
Thompson, a black child belonging to Mr. Heyer.
Thorne Susannah, First-street.
Thrash William, mariner, Bellevue.

Thorne Elizabeth, First-street.
Thornton Mrs. wife of John, Grocer, 163 Fly-market.
Thorp Benjamin, 29 Cliff-street.
Thurston Woods, Grocer, a child of, Pump-street.
Thurston Samuel, 301 Water-street.
Thurston John, son of John, Merchant, aged 17 Country.
Teddeman William, Charlotte-street.
Tinney Lawrence, a child of.
Tinker Denny, a black woman, 21 Fair-street.
Tielder Thomas, Bellevue.
Tilton Alexander, 101 Water-street.
Timpson Mr. aged 28.
Tinker Denny, a black, 21 Fair-street.
Tinton Mary, Bellevue.
Tingly M. a child of.
Titus John, Bellevue.
Todd David, Merchant, the wife and daughter of, 192 Water-street.
Todd William, Cross-street.
Tolfree Mr. the child of, Magazine-street.
Tom Nathan, Merchant.
Tompkins William, Blacksmith, the wife and son of, 34 Ann-street. *England.*
Totten Catharine, Bellevue,
Torrence William, Bellevue.
Travis Mr. a child of, aged 8.
Tredwell James, Physician, 130 Fly-market, aged 30.
Tremble James, Porter, Henry-street.
Trembly Daniel, Grocer, the wife of, 68 Corlandt-street.
Trembly Daniel, Blacksmith, No. 1 White-Hall-street.
Trulight Frederick, Cartman, 71 Chatham-Street.
Truman Mr. Master of the African school, a child of.
Tucker John, Bellevue.
Tucker Timothy, Henry, near E. Rutger-street.
Turley John, Hospital.
Turnbull Richard, merchant, aged 25, William-street.
Turner John, cartman, the wife of, Lumber-street.
Turner Mary, Bellevue.
Tuttle Elizabeth, 'do.
Tweed John, 29 Cheapside.
Twitchings Elizabeth, wife of Henry, grocer, 74 Front-st.

Tylee Mr. the wife and child of, Chatham-street.

Tyler ——, a man from the Hospital.

U

Ugo Mr. from J. Warner's, grocer, 58 Frankfort-street.

Ulrick Sebastian, Bellevue.

Underhill Jane, 21 Cliff-street.

Ustick Charles, 8 Luinber-street.

V

Vache John, artificial florist, a child of, 28 Liberty-str.

Vacter Mr. baker, E. George-street.

Van Bremer James, 77 Nassau-street.

Vandell Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.

Vandelbeck Conrad, a child of, 19 Barley-street.

Vanderbilt John, of Long Island, the slave of, from the corner of Ann and George-street.

Vanderbilt Oliver, shoemaker, a son of, 124 Broadway.

Vanderburgh Mr. butcher, a child of, Eagle-street.

Vanderright Jeremiah, near the exchange.

Van Dyke Isaac, cabinet maker, and wife, 43 Maiden-Lane.

Van Gezen Hector, a slave of John Quackenbos.

Van Heynige Dierk, Orange-street.

Van Hook Aarondt, proprietor of the reading room, 149 Water-street.

Van Horne Andrew Smith, a child of, Fisher-street.

Van Every Jacob, 69 Cliff-street.

Van Houten John, carpenter, a child of, Thomas-street.

Van Houten Garret, baker, 41 Barclay-street.

Van Hover Jacob, 69 Cliff-street.

Vanlor John, nailor, 84 Harman-street.

Vanmelick Henry, mariner, Bellevue.

Van Pelt Mr. a child of, aged 1 year.

Van Vleck Mary, daughter of Isaac, aged 16, Reed-street.

Van Vleck Mrs. wife of do. aged 40.

Van Norden John, a child of, Bear-market.

Van Nostrand James, an apprentice, 141 Chatham-street.

Van Nostrand Mrs.

Van Seyl Abraham, a child of, Bayard's-lane.

Van Wick William.

Van Zandt Peter and Thomas, sons of Peter Pra, merchants, 180 Water-street.

Varian Margaret, child of Isaac, butcher, Bowery-lane.

Varet John, Lumber near Catharine-street.
Varick John, physician, 6 Cortland-street
Varick Mr. cartman, the wife of, Lumber-street.
Veitch James, the wife and child of, 28, Harman-street.
Veitch Robert, the wife of, 38 do.
Vers Mr. Schoolmaster, aged 25.
Vielle John, 56 Warren-street.
Violet, a black woman, slave to John Jones, Wall-street.
Voorhis John, cartman, a child of, 50 Chappel-street.
Vos John P. 60 Broadway.
Vredenburgh William, the wife of, Stone-street.
Waddell Isaac, taylor, Skinner-street, a child of.
Wadon John, Bellevue.
Wagener John, baker, a child of, 90 Beekman-street.
Walden Jacob, caulker, and wife, near the New market.
Waldron John, and daughter, 3 William-street.
Waldron widow, and daughter, Eagle-street.
Waldron Alexander Phenix, clerk in the bank of New-York, 30 Frankfort-street.
Walgreen Daniel, Alms-house, *Sweden*.
Walker John, shipmaster, consumption.
Walker George, Alms-house.
Walker Mrs. Jews-Alley.
Wallace Alexander, First-street.
Wallace Charles, Pine-street.
Wallace William, from Thomas Maule's, 137 Pearl-st.
Walser Andrew, carpenter, Roosevelt-street.
Walsh William, tallow chandler, 95 Gold-street.
Walsh John, a son of, Magazine-street.
Wanless Mr. 14 Cliff street.
Wandell James, measurer, a son of, 80 Beekman-street.
Ward Charles, aged 24.
Ward Samuel, C. Goldsmith and jeweller, *England*.
Ward Samuel, merchant, 325 Pearl street, the son of.
Warden Thomas, apprentice, below the hospital.
Waring Abraham, New-Albany basin.
Warner Michael, rigger, 18 Mulberry-street.
Warner widow Catharine, from Mr. Wilkes's, 32 Wall-st.
Warren Miss. Greenwich Road, near the State Prison.
Washburn Mr. a child of, aged 6 months.
Waters James, a lad from Water near Dover-street.

Waters John, Lumber-street.
Waters John, Surveyor, the wife of, Lumber-street.
Waters Thomas, oysterman, the wife and daughter of,
Rider-street.
Waters Francis, aged 11 days, Cherry-street.
Waters William, son of John, Magazine-street.
Watkins William, merchant, Maiden Land, *England*.
Watkins Richard, aged 22 Do.
Watts Captain, Water-street, consumption.
Watson Charles, a young lad from Conrad Shultz's near
the state prison.
Watson Mrs. Orange-street.
Watson Jannet, aged 21 from 23 Cliff-street, *Dalkeith*
Scotland.
Watson James, a lad from Water-street.
Watson Jane, Chesnut-street.
Watson John, 38 Lombard-street.
Watt Hannah, Bellevue.
Way John, baker, a child of, 7 Harman-street.
Weathershine Nicholas, cartman, a child of, 8 Augustus
street.
Wedon Abigail, and child, 106 Maiden lane.
Wedon John, Bellevue.
Weeks Benjamin, shipwright, the wife of, upper end of
Lumber-street.
Weeks Widow, *Germany*.
Weeks Simeon, Lumber street.
Weisenfels George, R. conveyancer 63 Church-street.
Weldon Mrs. New Market.
Welsh Mr. and wife, 18 Ferry-street.
Welsh William, Bellevue.
Welsh George, Shoemaker, 61 Cliff-street.
Welsh Nicholas, Oliver-street.
Welsh Mr. clerk to Mr. Robert Cocks, 100 Water-street.
Wenman Mr. aged 32 Drosfy.
Wentworth William, Attorney at law, 149 Water-street,
aged 23.
West John, mason, 17 Cherry-street.
West Mary, a nurse at Mr. Baffets, 218 Pearl-street.
West Mr. aged 33.
Wetherby Ann, wife of James, 7th ward.
Wheeler Amelia. Division-street.

Wheeler Richard, cartman, a child of Division-street.
Wheeler Nancy, 33 William-street.
Whitacre Mr. Ship carpenter.
White Aaron, House-carpenter, Vandewater-street.
White Richard, Alms-House.
White James, cartman, 25 E. George-street.
White Charles, Shipmaster. the wife of, 73 Roosevelt-street.
White Mr. Silversmith, at Mr. Newmans.
White Elizabeth, wife of Charles, Shipmaster, 73 Roosevelt-street.
White Mary, a black woman, Pearl-street.
Whiteman Henry, shoemaker, a child of, 65 Cherry-st.
Wick Mr. aged 27.
Wilcocks Mrs. 296 Water-street.
Wilkes Thomas, mariner Bowery-lane.
Wilkes Matthew, cartman, *Musqueto Cove, L. I.*
Will Laurence, labourer, the wife of, Mott-street.
Wilkinson Mrs. from David Ackermans, Lumber-street.
Willet Charles, 121 Harman-street.
William, a black child at the Mayors.
Williams James, a black man, the wife and child of Hospital.
Williams Margaret, 65 Division-street.
Williams William, mariner, 336 Water-street, flux.
Williams William, 25 E. George-street.
William Thomas, a child of, 29 Thames-street.
Williams, a child from the hospital.
William Jane, confectioner, William-street.
Williamson Mr. Harman-street.
Wilmot John J. Water-street, aged 28, Clock and watchmaker.
Wilson John, baker, a child of, Fair-street.
Wilson Mrs. washerwoman, a child of, E. Rutger street.
Wilson James, Chatham-street.
Wilson Isaac, weaver, and wife, 31 Cherry-street.
Wilson Betsey, Bellevue.
Wilson James, from the Hospital.
Wilson Elizabeth, 41, Cliff-street.
Winney Joseph, Bellevue.
Winship Mary, Liberty-street.
Winter Augustus, fur merchant, 120 William-street,

Winthrop Tamar, a black.
Wishart George, Dean. 319 Pearl-street.
Witmore Mr. Fletcher-street.
Wolf John, Barclay-street.
Wolf Widow, at Mr. Winters, 120 William-street.
Wood Ebenezer.
Wood Joshua, 50 Frankfort-street.
Wood Mr. Oliver-street.
Wood Andrew, shoemaker, and wife, 31 Cliff-street,
Scotland.
Wood George, aged 45.
Wood Mr. Bellevue.
Woodruff Rachel, aged 19 Second-street, flux.
Woodruff Joseph, a child of, aged 2 years, flux.
Woolsey Henry, labourer, Harman-street.
Worcy William.
Worthy John, Bellevue.
Wright Andrew, child of, Walter, mason, *Scotland.*
Wright Mary, widow, 27 E. George-street, aged 59.
Y.
Yauger Frederic, at Robert Harts, Grocer, 8 Charlotte-
street.
Young James, butcher, Third-street, Bowery.
Young James, Teacher, 10 Gold-street, *Scotland.*
Young John, labourer, Edens-alley.
Young Margaret, Charlotte-street.
Young John, Saddler, 14 Gold-Street, aged 56.
Young Mr, Hester-street aged 41.
Z.
Zellers Casper, gardner, a child of, Bowery-lane.

List of the Burials, in the different grave yards in the city
of New-York, at Potter's Fields, and Bellevue, from
1st, August to 12th, November, 1798.

AUGUST.

S E P T E M B E R.

D A Y S.											
Men.	Women.	Children.	Fever.	Total.	St. Paul.	St. Peter.	Christ Church.	United Presbyterians.	Dutch Churches.	German Lutherans.	English Lutherans.
1 1 2	4	7	16	23	2	2	1	5	5	2	5
2 6 6	5	1	10	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
3 10 4	2	14	19	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	3
4 10 8	3	13	21	4	2	4	1	5	2	1	8
5 6 4	8	10	18	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	2
6 9 3	5	10	17	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 8 2	8	9	18	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 19 6	9	25	34	4	6	1	3	3	4	1	1
9 17 8	7	23	32	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	1
10 17 13	4	30	35	4	3	4	2	4	4	1	1
11 16 13	8	27	37	1	5	1	2	4	4	1	1
12 26 18	6	42	50	4	10	3	1	1	3	1	1
13 23 8	8	28	39	6	7	1	1	6	1	2	2
14 27 9	3	33	39	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	1
15 23 16	1	38	40	3	3	1	1	4	3	2	1
16 30 12	8	42	50	5	4	1	1	4	3	1	1
17 24 16	5	36	45	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1
18 26 10	6	36	42	8	2	1	1	4	2	3	1
19 33 21	9	52	63	6	9	5	1	6	3	2	1
20 21 16	3	34	40	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1
21 21 16	3	38	40	2	4	3	1	5	4	1	1
22 29 14	2	39	45	4	2	2	1	7	2	1	1
23 30 16	4	45	50	4	6	2	1	4	1	1	1
24 35 10	3	45	48	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
25 26 13	2	40	41	9	2	2	1	4	2	1	2
26 30 27	8	58	60	6	2	2	1	5	3	1	1
27 29 21	9	48	59	6	2	4	3	5	3	1	1
28 19 15	4	35	38	1	3	3	1	6	3	2	1
29 38 8	3	43	49	4	4	1	1	5	2	1	1
30 25 14	4	35	42	3	6	1	1	3	3	1	1

Potters-field.
Bellevue.

O C T O B E R.

DAYS.											
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Fever.	Total.	Trinity.	St. Paul's	St. Peter's.	Christ's church.	United Presbyterian.	Dutch churches.
1	27	13	3	38	43	2	5	5	1	2	2
2	27	7	2	33	36	2	4	2	1	1	1
3	20	9	3	28	37	2	2	2	1	3	3
4	17	6	3	25	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	13	8	4	22	25	6	6	2	2	1	1
6	16	7	2	22	23	2	1	1	1	1	1
7	4	5	1	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	3	1	1	14	18	3	2	1	1	1	1
9	7	2	2	9	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	4	5	3	11	12	1	2	2	1	1	1
11	16	3	3	15	22	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	16	4	2	20	22	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	10	4	2	12	16	2	1	1	1	1	1
14	10	4	2	16	18	3	1	1	1	1	1
15	13	9	2	19	24	2	3	3	2	1	1
16	8	7	4	17	19	3	1	1	1	1	1
17	9	6	1	18	21	2	1	1	1	1	1
18	10	3	3	19	16	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	6	4	3	10	13	2	1	1	1	1	1
20	7	4	4	10	15	3	5	1	1	1	1
21	4	3	2	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	3	2	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	5	4	2	9	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	2	3	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	1
25	5	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	6	4	3	9	12	2	1	1	1	1	1
27	4	6	3	11	12	1	3	1	1	1	1
28	6	2	2	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	6	2	1	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
30	4	3	1	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
31	5	2	3	3	7	2	1	1	1	1	1

N O V E M B E R.

D A Y S.									
Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Fever.	Total.	Trinity.	St. Paul's.	St. Peter's.	Christ Church.
1	8	4	3	1	15	1			
2	6	6	2	1	14	2	3	2	
3	2	1	1	3	1				
4	8	3	1	7	12	1	1		
5	4	1	5	4	10				
6	3	1	1	2	5	1			
7	2	3	6	2	11	3	2		
8	3	1	2	4	1				
9	2	2	1	4	1				
10	3	1	3	5	1				

August,	133	55	141	389	
September,	648	354	150	1152	
October,	288	158	74	431	522
November,	41	22	20	39	83
Total	110	589	885	1421	2036

The number of persons interred in each of the burying grounds of this city, from 1st August, to 10th November 1798.

Trinity,	-	-	-	214
St. Pauls,	-	-	-	211
St. Peters,	-	-	-	86
Christ Church,	-	-	-	23
United Presbyterians,	-	-	-	186
Dutch Churches,	-	-	-	129
German Lutherans,	-	-	-	50
English do.	-	-	-	26
Friends,	-	-	-	42
Moravians,	-	-	-	3
Methodists,	-	-	-	79
Baptists,	-	-	-	28
Scotch Presbyterians,	-	-	-	34
Associate Presbyterians,	-	-	-	10
German Reformed,	-	-	-	29
French Protestants,	-	-	-	10
Negroes,	-	-	-	41
Jews,	-	-	-	11
Potters-field,	-	-	-	667
Bellevue,	-	-	-	207
				2086

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE IN THE CUPOLA OF THE MUSEUM, AT NEW-YORK.

AUGUST, 1798.

Days.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Winds.	Weather.
	Sunrise, 2 P.M.	Sunrise, 2 P.M.	Sunrise, 2 P.M.	
1	29.70. 29.73.	70. 82.	N.W. N.W.	
2	29.80. 29.83.	68. 80.	E. S.	Foggy.
3	29.93. 29.91.	72. 80.	W. S.E.	
4	29.67. 29.59.	74. 80.	S.E. S.	
5	29.67. 29.59.	76. 84.	S.W. do.	
6	29.59. 29.63.	74. 84.	W. N.W.	
7	29.74. 29.77.	70. 84.	S.W. N.W.	
8	29.75. 29.69.	72. 91.	W. S.W.	
9	29.60. 29.52.	76. 96.	S.W. do.	Distant lightning\$
10	29.47. 29.40.	78. 90.	S.W. S.	in the evening.
11	29.40. 29.47.	78. 89.	S. S.S.E.	constant lightning
12	29.63. 29.71.	74. 86.	Variable.	& thunder for 3h.
13	29.80. 29.84.	74. 83.	N.E. S.	heavy rains with
14	29.82. 29.80.	74. 78.	E. S.	thunder.
15	29.80. 29.84.	74. 82.	Variable.	heavy show. & ethun.
16	29.81. 29.80.	75. 85.	S.W.	small showers.
17	29.71. 29.70.	75. 90.	S.W. S.	do. with thunder.
18	29.66. 29.66.	76. 90.	S.	calms.
19	29.70. 29.80.	72. 84.	N.E. S.W.	
20	29.80. 29.79.	74. 83.	E. S.S.E.	
21	29.72. 29.67.	77. 87.	S.W. S.	
22	29.63. 29.71.	76. 84.	N. N.E.	
23	29.92. 29.92.	65. 76.	N.E. E.	a fine shower with
24	29.82. 29.71.	66. 80.	S.W. S.W.	lightning & thund.
25	29.63. 29.63.	76. 91.	S.W. S.W.	distant lightning at
26	29.62. 29.59.	79. 93.	do. do.	evening.
27	29.75. 29.70.	77. 85.	W. W.	
28	29.81. 29.60.	69. 76.	W. S.W.	
29	29.61. 29.55.	67. 76.	W. N.W.	
30	29.62. 29.58.	67. 80.	S. S.W.	
31	29.61. 29.65.	68. 81.	Variable. W.	

T

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1798.

Days.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Winds.	Weather.
	Sun rise 2 P.M.	Sun rise 2 P.M.	S. rise 2 P.M.	
1	29.76.	29.80.	68.	80. E. S.E. Sun rise 2 P.M.
2	29.81.	29.87.	67.	77. E. E.
3	29.80.	29.75.	61.	71. E. S.E.
4	29.62.	29.58.	63.	74. E. S.E. Some rain, with heavy thunder.
5	29.39.	29.39.	69.	74. S.W. S.W. Distant lightnings.
6	29.43.	29.43.	66.	71. E. E. Some rain.
7	29.58.	29.60.	64.	75. E. S.E. Foggy.
8	29.60.	29.60.	63.	70. S.W. do. A small shower.
9	29.66.	29.66.	60.	70. E. E.
10	29.67.	29.67.	63.	77. N. E.
11	29.76.	29.76.	66.	77. W. N.
12	29.97.	30. 0.	63.	71. E. S.E.
13	29.90.	29.83.	61.	73. E. S.
14	29.77.	29.73.	63.	76. S. S. Foggy.
15	29.75.	29.75.	68.	79. S.W. S.
16	29.75.	29.72.	70.	80. S.W. SW.
17	29.72.	29.74.	69.	82. Variable.
18	29.78.	29.78.	70.	76. E. S.E. Foggy.
19	29.78.	29.78.	73.	79. S. S. Fine shower in the evening.
20	29.78.	29.78.	70.	79. E. S.E. Foggy.
21	29.60.	29.67.	74.	76. S. S.W. Heavy shower.
22	29.68.	29.68.	59.	72. N.W. N.W.
23	29.63.	29.62.	62.	74. calm. S.
24	29.62.	29.62.	62.	74. N. N.W.
25	29.51.	29.45.	55.	64. N. N.W. A gale.
26	29.70.	29.68.	50.	64. N.W. N.W.
27	29.60.	29.47.	61.	71. S.W. S.E. Small shower at night.
28	29.61.	29.50.	50.	59. W. N.W.
29	29.75.	29.77.	40.	52. N.W. N.W.
30	29.82.	29.77.	42.	64. W. S.W.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER, 1798.

Days.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Winds.	Weather.
1	Sunrise 2 P.M.	Sunrise, 2 P.M.	S. rise 2 P.M.	
2	29. 90.	29. 91. 51.	67. S.W.	S.
3	29. 93.	30. 3. 63.	69. Calm	S. Foggy.
4	30. 0.	29. 92. 58.	74. Calm	S. Do.
5	29. 97.	29. 89. 58.	72. Calm	S. Do.
6	29. 70.	29. 69. 57.	71. N.	N.E.
7	29. 66.	29. 58. 61.	71. N.E.	N.E. Clear.
8	29. 50.	29. 49. 60.	59. N.E.	N.E. Plentiful rain.
9	29. 37.	29. 31. 55.	59. N.E.	N.
10	29. 61.	29. 69. 54.	70. N.W.	N.W. Clear.
11	29. 78.	29. 80. 59.	71. Calm	N.W. Foggy.
12	29. 80.	29. 87. 59.	68. N.E.	N.W.
13	30. 2.	30. 5. 57.	62. E.	E. Foggy.
14	30. 12.	30. 12. 47.	58. E.	E. Do.
15	30. 10.	30. 4. 50.	59. N.E.	N.E. Do.
16	29. 95.	29. 90. 48.	64. N.E.	N.E. Clear.
17	29. 84.	29. 80. 50.	66. N.W.S.W.	Do.
18	29. 67.	29. 75. 56.	71. N.	E. Do.
19	29. 71.	29. 81. 56.	76. E.	E. Do.
20	29. 90.	29. 88. 51.	56. N.E.	N.E. Foggy.
21	29. 80.	29. 71. 50.	57. N.E.	N.E. Do. small rain.
22	29. 50.	29. 45. 53.	70. N.W.	N.
23	29. 59.	29. 43. 55.	70. Calm	S. Smoaky air.
24	29. 20.	29. 13. 64.	64. S.W.	N.W. Foggy, small rain.
25	29. 48.	29. 60. 50.	59. N.W.N.W.	
26	29. 61.	29. 60. 50.	65. N.W. Calm	
27	29. 58.	29. 50. 50.	72. N.W. S.W.	Clear.
28	29. 55.	29. 54. 60.	60. S.	N.W. Foggy. plenty of rain.
29	29. 40.	29. 53. 50.	56. Calm	S.W. Do. small rain.
30	29. 53.	29. 55. 36.	44. W.	W. Clear.
31	29. 50.	29. 34. 29.	38. W.	W. Do. frost.
	29. 20.	29. 34. 34.	40. W.	N.W. Do.

NOVEMBER.

Days.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Winds.	Weather.
1	Sunrise 2 P.M.	Sunrise 2 P.M.	S. rise 2 P.M.	
2	29. 61.	29. 59. 32.	35. W.	S. W.
3	29. 35.	29. 40. 32.	42. N.	N.E. Cloudy.
4	29. 44.	29. 39. 37.	40. N.	N.W. Do. small rain.
5	29. 52.	29. 51. 31.	42. W.	N.W. Clear.
6	29. 59.	29. 70. 30.	37. W.	N.W. Clear.
7	29. 81.	29. 81. 32.	48. W.	W. Do.
8	30. 0.	30. 0. 32.	50. N.	variable Do.
9	29. 98.	29. 88. 36.	52. W.	W.
10	29. 72.	29. 66. 38.	53. S.W.	S.W. Clear.
	29. 87.	29. 96. 36.	36. N.W.N.W.	Do.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, &c.

Comparative Statement of Deaths, during the Pestilential Fever of 1793 in Philadelphia, 1795 in New-York, and 1798 in New-York and Philadelphia.

IN Philadelphia, in the year 1793,	4041
New-York, 1795,	732
New-York, 1798,	2086
Philadelphia. in the same year,	3506

DONATIONS.

The following Donations have been received by the Health-Committee, since the general List was printed.

1798 Dec. 11 R ECEIVED from the Inhabitants of Poughkeepsie, by William Emott, to the Mayor of this city, dols. 94 cents 57 A Society of Friends in Beekman Town, Dutches county, by Mr. Joseph Lancaster, 3 casks and 2 bags meal, and 75 cents. New-Rochelle, by Capt. Daniel Pelton, 4 sheep.

12 The Presbyterian congregation of West-Hempstead, Rockland county, by Capt. Daniel Wandle, 18 bags of meal and cash, dols. 9 cents 19

Col. Clift, of Dutches county, one large cheese.

17 A jury of enquiry, held at Mr. Bardin's their fees by Mr. John Nitchie, in a cause of Lunacy, dols. 10 The Corporation of New-Brunswick, transmitted by Abraham Schuyler, Esq, their president, by Mr. Staats Van Deursen, dols. 32

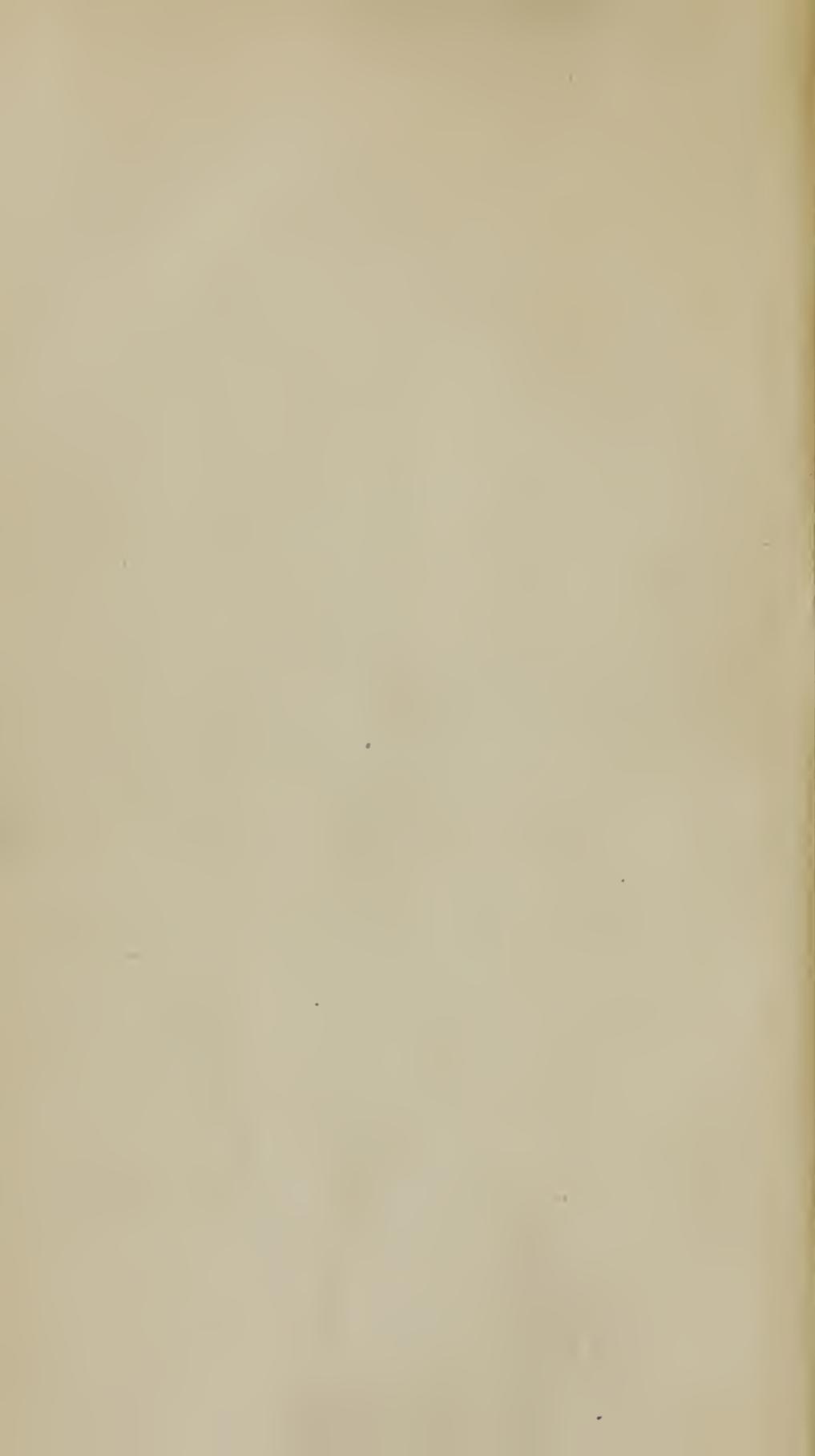
New-Rochelle, by Newbury Davenport, Esq. 1 barrel of meal.

20 The Inhabitants of the town of Newark, a collection made by their Committee, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, John Burnet, David D. Crane, Jonathan Baldwin, Joseph Brown, Nathaniel Beach, Nathaniel Camp, and Daniel Johnson, by Mr. John Burnet, 160 pair of shoes, with cash, dols. 465

21 New-Rochelle by Capt. Daniel Pelton, 2 bags of Indian meal.

24 Mr. Frederick Ransier, by Mr. Philip I. Arcularius, 5 dls. 10 cts. The Gentlemen composing the Fire Company, No. 12 by Mes- sieurs Thomas Franklin and Miles Hitchcock, dols. 53 cents 62

1799 Jan. 4 Mr. Israel Pearsal, of Hempstead harbour, (Q. C.) dols. 10 The Confistories of the Dutch reformed Congregations of Hackinsack and Schraulenburgh, forwarded by the Rev. Solomon Freeleigh, president of said Congregations, and received from Albert C. Zabriskie, Esq. Schraulenburgh, 2 bags meal, 2 pieces pork, and cash, dols. 22 Hackinsack, 25 bags meal, 1 pair shoes and cash, dols. 73 A Jury of which Joseph Blackwell was Foreman, by Samuel Boyd, Esq, their fees dols. 9 cents 50



Med. Hist.

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